UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

OIL and MEAL YIELDS PER ACRE from COTTONSEED, PEANUTS & SOYBEANS

A study of farms, counties and areas producing cotton and peanuts or cotton and soybeans, Southern Region, AAA, 1942

I. W. DUGGAN, Director
C. D. WALKER, Assistant Director
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Scope of Study and Source of Data	1
Method of Analysis	2
Limitations of Study	4
Peanuts Versus Cotton for Oil Production	4
Area Comparisons	5
Alabama	7
Arkansas	9
Florida	10
Georgia	11
Louisiana	12
Mississippi	13
Oklahoma	14
South Carolina	15
Texas	16
Peanuts Versus Cottonseed for Meal Production	18
Soybeans Versus Cotton for Oil Production	19
Soybeans Versus Cottonseed for Meal Production	20

MAP

Areas and Counties Included in Study of Oil and Meal Yields From Cottonseed, Peanuts, and Soybeans . . . . . Facing 2

TABLES

No.		
1	Yield of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed from peanuts, soybeans, and cottonseed	21
2	Factors applied to peanut, soybean, and cotton lint yields to convert such yields to oil and meal yields per acre	22
3	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942	23
4	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942	24
5	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942	26
6	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942	27
7	Rank of Southern Region States by various factors related to oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, 1942.	28
8	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Alabama Counties, 1942	30
9	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Alabama, 1942.	31
10	Relative advantage of peanuts over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Alabama, 1942	32
11	Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Alabama, 1942.	33
12	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942	34
13	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Arkansas, 1942	35
14	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942	36
15	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942.	37
16	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Georgia Counties, 1942	38
17	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Georgia, 1942.	39
18	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942.	40
19	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Louisiana, 1942.	41
20	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942	42
21	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Mississippi, 1942	43
22	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Oklahoma Counties, 1942	44
23	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Oklahoma, 1942	45
24	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina Counties, 1942	46
25	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina Counties, 1942	47
26	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Texas Counties, 1942	48
27	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Texas, 1942	49
28	Relative advantage of peanuts over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Texas, 1942	50
29	Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Texas, 1942	51
30	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942	53
31	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942.	54
32	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942.	55
33	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Alabama Counties, 1942	56
34	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Alabama, 1942	57
35	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942.	58
36	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Arkansas, 1942	59
37	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942	60
38	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942	61
39	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Georgia Counties, 1942	62
40	Frequency distribution of meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Georgia, 1942	63
41	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942	64
42	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Louisiana, 1942	65
43	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942.	66
44	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Mississippi, 1942.	67
45	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Oklahoma Counties, 1942.	68
46	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Oklahoma, 1942.	69
47	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina Counties, 1942.	70
48	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in South Carolina, 1942	71
49	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Texas Counties, 1942.	72
50	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Texas, 1942.	73
51	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, State and area summary, Southern Region, 1942	75
52	Relative advantage of soybeans over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Arkansas and Mississippi, 1942.	76
53	Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of soybean oil yield to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Ark. and Miss., 1942	77
54	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942.	78
55	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans by sample counties, Arkansas Delta, 1942.	79
56	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942	80
57	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by areas in Louisiana, 1942	81
58	Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942.	82
59	Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942	83
60	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, State and area summary, Southern Region, 1942	85
61	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942	86
62	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by sample counties, Arkansas Delta, 1942	87
63	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942	88
64	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by areas in Louisiana, 1942	89
65	Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942	90
66	Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942	91

NOTE: Pages 29, 52, 74, and 84 have been left blank so that related tables face each other in the report.

OIL AND MEAL YIELDS PER ACRE FROM COTTONSEED, PEANUTS, AND SOYBEANS 1/

INTRODUCTION

Military events that followed the attack on Pearl Harbor made it necessary for United States farmers to expand tremendously their acreages of peanuts and soybeans. Farmers set all-time records with these crops in 1942, expanded them further in 1943, and are expected to plant still greater acreages in 1944. Farmers were encouraged to expand their production of peanuts and soybeans primarily to obtain much needed oil that we were no longer able to import. Goals - State, county, and individual farm - were established throughout the Southern States in 1942, not only in areas where peanuts and soybeans are commonly grown, but in areas and on farms where these two crops had not been grown extensively in recent years. Proof that farmers as a whole did an excellent job in 1942 is revealed in the production records.

Farmers have done exceedingly well; they have planted what their Government asked them to plant. They have planted peanuts for oil; they have planted soybeans for oil; and they have planted cotton, which also produces oil. Each of the three crops produces high protein meals also. In addition there is the cotton lint, hulls, and linters from the cotton crop and hay from the peanut crop.

Every Southern farmer cannot grow peanuts or soybeans. Not all of them can grow cotton. Many can grow cotton and one of the other two, but few can produce successfully all three of these oil-bearing crops.

This study was made to show for specific areas the comparative advantage of producing cottonseed or peanuts and cottonseed or soybeans for oil and meal. Cotton lint, the most important product of the cotton plant, has been omitted from the present analysis, as well as cottonseed hulls and linters; also peanut hay from the peanut crop.

Scope of Study and Source of Data

The study includes 149 sample counties from 9 cotton-producing States, i.e., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas (see map facing page 2). These 9 States also grow peanuts and soybeans, but only three, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, produce a significant acreage of soybeans.

From each major production adjustment area producing cotton, and either peanuts or soybeans, one or more representative counties was selected for study. Data were then taken from AAA records for all farms, but not

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1/ This study was made by John E. Mason under the direction of F. H. Whitaker, Chief, Economic and Statistical Section, Southern Division, AAA. Ocie Coston assisted in planning the study. The statistical sections of the nine State AAA offices in the Southern Region and the employees of the 149 county AAA offices in which farm yield data were tabulated are due special acknowledgement for their assistance.

exceeding a total of 300 farms per county in most States, growing cotton and either peanuts or soybeans. Per farm yield data were tabulated for cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. The information is confined to the 1942 crop year because this is the only year for which representative data are available throughout the Southern States for all three crops (1943 data will be available shortly).

Oil and meal yields per 100 pounds of cottonseed are based on the total quantity of seed crushed and the amount of oil and meal produced, August 1942 through July 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Oil and meal yields per 100 pounds of seed from peanuts are based on Table 5 of the March 1943 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Oil and meal yields per bushel of seed from soybeans are based on information furnished the Southern Division, AAA by mills that crushed the 1942 crop of soybeans produced in the Southern States (tables 1 and 2).

Method of Analysis

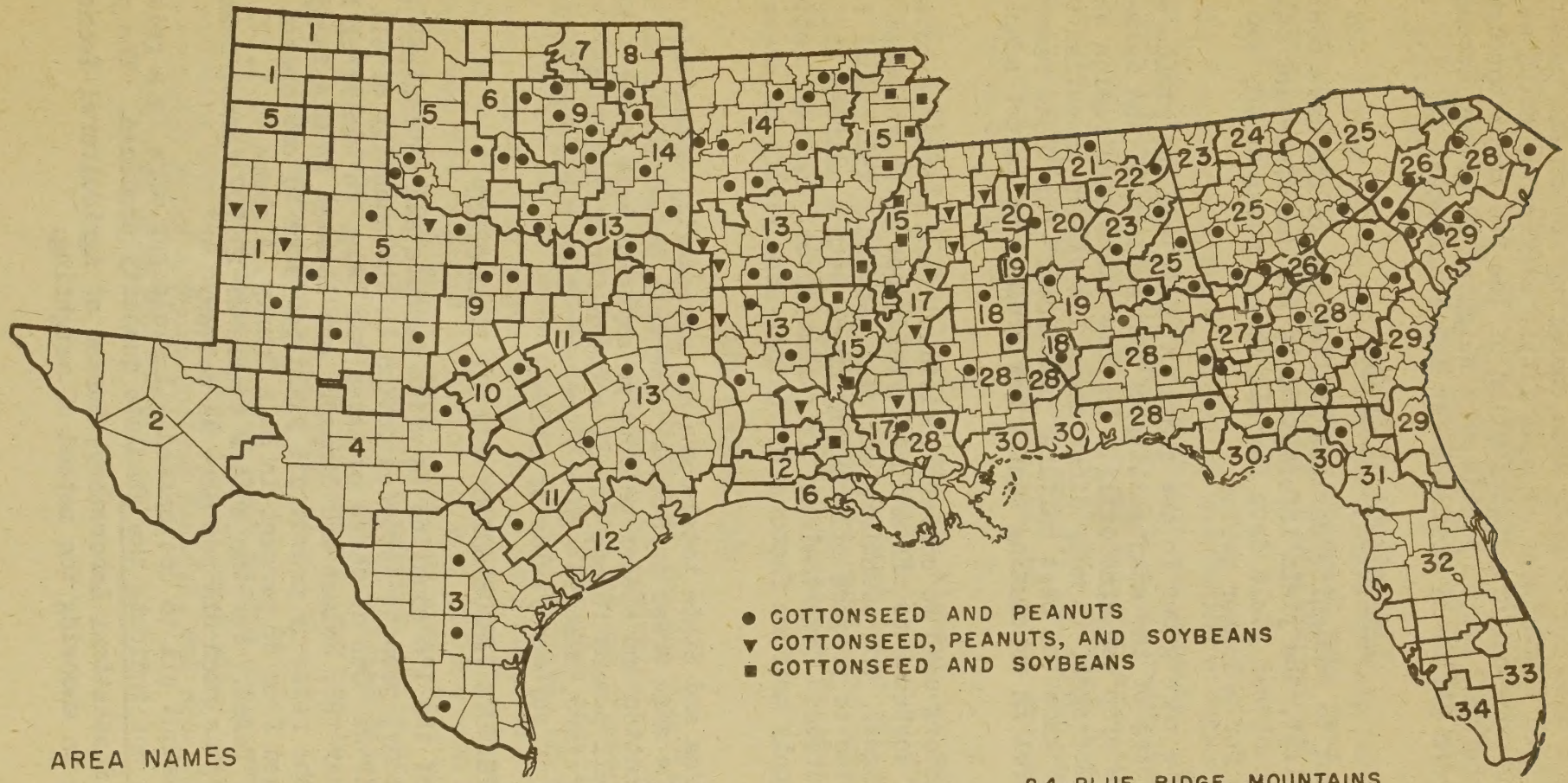
From appropriate AAA records showing acreage and production on individual farms for cotton, peanuts, and soybeans, the county AAA offices listed average 1942 yields for each of the three crops for a sample number of farms growing cotton and one or both of the other two oil-bearing crops. The county AAA offices in a majority of the States were instructed to list the data for 300 farms or for all farms growing cotton and one of the other oil-bearing crops, whichever number was the smaller. The county AAA offices were further instructed to place a check mark (✓) by any yield figure considered to be unreliable.

Next, the county tabulations were reviewed and edited in the State AAA offices by the AAA statistician and, in 6 of the 9 States, by a member of the Washington staff. All zero yields and obviously incorrect yields were deleted from the study through the editing process. Only those farms with a yield figure for cotton and one or both of the other crops were retained in the study.

After the editing had been completed, a per acre oil and meal outturn was computed for each crop on each farm by applying the appropriate factors given in table 2. From here on the statistical analysis is apparent from the tables presented herein, with the exception of the area and State totals. In the case of peanut and cottonseed comparisons, in order to give proper weight to the counties having more than 300 farms, but which were limited to 300 farms in taking the sample, area yields for cotton lint and peanuts were computed by weighting the county yields by the harvested peanut acreage in the counties included in the sample. The State figure was arrived at by weighting the area averages thus obtained by the respective harvested peanut acreages for the entire area, including counties in and out of the sample. Practically all farms growing peanuts in the areas included in the study also produce cotton but all farms growing cotton do not produce peanuts, therefore,

AREAS AND COUNTIES INCLUDED IN STUDY OF OIL AND MEAL YIELDS FROM COTTONSEED, PEANUTS, AND SOYBEANS

(AREA BOUNDARIES ADJUSTED TO COUNTY LINES)



AREA NAMES

1—HIGH PLAINS
2—TRANS-PECOS
3—RIO GRANDE PLAIN
4—EDWARDS PLATEAU
5—ROLLING PLAINS
6—OKLAHOMA CENTRAL PRAIRIES
7—OSAGE HILLS
8—EAST OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES
9—CROSS TIMBERS
10—GRAND PRAIRIE
11—TEXAS BLACKLANDS
12—COAST PRAIRIE
13—COASTAL PLAIN
14—OZARK-OUACHITA HIGHLANDS
15—MISSISSIPPI RIVER ALLUVIAL LAND
16—COAST MARSH LAND
17—BROWN LOAMS
18—SAND-CLAY HILLS
19—BLACK BELT
20—UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
21—LIMESTONE BASIN
22—SAND MOUNTAIN
23—APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS
24—BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
25—PIEDMONT PLATEAU
26—FALL LINE SAND HILLS
27—COASTAL PLAIN—RED BELT
28—MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
29—LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
30—GULF COAST FLATWOODS
31—ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
32—HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
33—EVERGLADES
34—BIG CYPRESS AREA

in order to obtain area averages for farms producing both crops, harvested peanut acreages were used for weights when comparing cotton and peanuts. For soybean and cottonseed comparisons it made little difference which weight was used because of the more uniform distribution of the two crops throughout the areas studied; therefore, cotton yields were weighted by cotton acreages harvested and soybean yields by soybeans for beans acreages. 2/

Limitations of Study

It is important to recognize certain limitations in the data contained in this report. First, the yield information is for one crop-year only. It was not possible to obtain yield data for all three crops, or any two of them, farm by farm for a longer period.

Second, peanuts were grown in new areas in 1942, and the yields are not necessarily indicative of the adaptability of the soil or of the farmers' ability to grow the crop satisfactorily. In some cases high yields were obtained on small acreages; in many other cases low yields prevailed because the farmers did not know the best cultural practices. For these reasons, one should be careful in concluding that a new area is or is not adapted to peanut production.

Third, the factors used to convert individual farm yields of cotton lint, peanuts, and soybeans to oil and meal yields per acre are based on State or area averages. The counties, and most certainly individual farms, could not be expected to produce oil-bearing crops with a uniform oil content in all parts of a State. Nevertheless, in computing oil and meal outturn it was necessary to apply uniform factors to the per acre yields by areas or States.

Fourth, the area and State totals are not necessarily comparable with other totals for the same areas or States. The data presented herein apply to farms on which cotton and either peanuts or soybeans were grown - not to all cotton farms, all peanut farms, or all soybean farms in a State. The State figures, therefore, must be expected to vary from published figures on cotton, peanut, or soybean yields by States.

I. PEANUTS VERSUS COTTON FOR OIL PRODUCTION

In all but 3 of the 136 counties in which peanuts and cottonseed are compared in this study, peanuts exceeded cotton in the quantity of oil produced per acre in 1942. One of these counties was Hale, in the Black Belt of Alabama; the other two, Holmes and Simpson, are located in Mississippi. On a county basis the ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre ranged from 88 percent in Hale County, Alabama to 1,129 percent in Atascosa County, Texas. For the entire sample of 23,707 farms, peanuts produced 3-1/2 times as much oil per acre as cotton.

The ratio of peanut oil to cottonseed oil yield per acre is a relative comparison and does not indicate the absolute quantity produced. The pounds

2/ Arnold J. King, Statistical Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, gave helpful advice in choosing the method of weighting.

produced per acre on farms growing both cotton and peanuts are shown in this report by counties, areas, and States. On a State basis, Mississippi ranks first in oil outturn per acre from cottonseed but eighth from peanuts (table 7). Georgia heads the list of States in oil outturn per acre from peanuts, but Texas is at the top in the ratio of peanut oil yield to cottonseed oil yield per acre.

In all States and in nearly all counties a certain percentage of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts, ranging from 4 percent in Florida to 45 percent in Mississippi and averaging 17 for the Southern Region.

Table 7 also ranks the 9 States of the Southern Region according to the man-labor requirements per acre from cotton and peanuts. With the exception of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, State labor requirement data were used. In order to eliminate the effect of the high man-labor requirements in the Mississippi River Delta areas of these 3 States, where peanuts are not produced commercially, man-labor requirements for cotton and peanuts were taken from special State studies where the two crops are grown in competition (see footnotes to table 7).

Of the 9 States, South Carolina has the highest per acre man-labor requirements for cotton, and the lowest ratio of peanut labor to cotton labor. Peanuts require only 52 percent as much labor per acre in South Carolina as cotton, but in Oklahoma peanuts require 86 percent as much labor as cotton. The other States fall between these two percentages.

AREA COMPARISONS

The 9 States of the Southern Region of the AAA comprise two post-war planning regions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The regional post-war planning committee in each of these regions has prepared a map to show areas reasonably homogenous as to physical resources and character of problems arising from the use of those resources. The 9 States contain a total of 34 such areas. From 23 of these areas one or more representative counties was selected for this study. The other areas were omitted because either cotton or peanuts was not produced at all or in such small quantities that it was not feasible to include them. Some of the 23 areas fall wholly within a single State, insofar as this study is concerned, while others include parts of two or more States. Four areas fall wholly within Texas, two are entirely in Oklahoma, three in Alabama, one in Georgia, and one is confined to Florida. Twelve areas cut across two or more States.

Peanuts and cotton compete throughout the 23 areas, but in point of farms producing the two crops, area 5 (Rolling Plains), area 9 (Cross Timbers), area 13 (Coastal Plain - South Central States), and area 28 (Middle Coastal Plain) are the most important areas.

The Sand Mountain area of Alabama led all areas in the yield of cotton lint per acre and also in the yield of peanuts. This is a relatively small area but the adjacent Limestone Basin area ranked second with cotton and with peanuts. For the Sand Mountain area, the computed oil outturn per acre from cottonseed is 126 pounds, compared with 254 pounds per acre from peanuts on the same farms. Comparable figures are 80 and 213 for the Limestone Basin.

The oil outturn from cottonseed ranges from 14 pounds per acre in the Rio Grande Plain to 126 pounds in the Sand Mountain area. The average for the Southern Region is 50 pounds per acre, based on this study of farms growing both cotton and peanuts. Using the 1942 average cottonseed yield for all farms the oil outturn would amount to about 80 pounds per acre. Large contiguous areas in the Southwest averaged less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed. The Rolling Plains of Oklahoma and Texas, the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and the Rolling Sandy Lands of Florida produced 40 to 49 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed. The High Plains of Texas, the Black Belt, the Fall Line Sand Hills, and the Middle Coastal Plains of the Southeast produced from 50 to 59 pounds of oil per acre. The highest cottonseed oil yields came from nearly all parts of Mississippi and the northern parts of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with averages of 70 pounds or more per acre.

The computed oil outturn from peanuts ranged from 71 pounds per acre in the Black Belt to 254 pounds in the Sand Mountain area, averaging 175 pounds for the Southern Region. When mapped by broad geographical areas, the lowest oil yields from peanuts, under 100 pounds per acre, occur in the Brown Loams of Mississippi and Louisiana, the Black Belt of Alabama and Mississippi and the Appalachian Highlands of Alabama and Georgia. The Piedmont Plateau, the Sand-Clay Hills and Upper Coastal Plain of Alabama and Mississippi, and the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands produced from 100 to 124 pounds of oil per acre from peanuts. Some scattered areas averaged between 125 and 149 pounds of oil per acre. Large areas of Oklahoma and Texas produced from 150 to 174 pounds per acre. When averaged in with Oklahoma and Texas, parts of Arkansas and Louisiana are also covered by this yield range. The highest yields, above 175 pounds per acre, were in the Middle Coastal Plain of the Southeast, the northern part of Alabama, and the High Plains of Texas.

In none of the 23 areas did cottonseed average as much oil per acre as peanuts. Cottonseed came closest to peanuts in per acre oil outturn in the Brown Loam area, where peanuts exceeded cotton by only 18 percent. Three other areas, the Sand-Clay Hills, the Black Belt, and the Appalachian Highlands produced less than 1-1/2 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. The Rio Grande Plain produced more than 10 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. The Edwards Plateau, Rolling Plains, Grand Prairie, Cross Timbers, and Coastal Plain (South Central States) areas each produced more than 4 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. The High Plains, Oklahoma Central Prairies, East Oklahoma Prairies, and the Middle Coastal Plain areas of the Southeast each produced between

3-1/2 and 4 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. On farms producing both crops in 1942, this study indicates that the average for the Southern Region is 3-1/2 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed.

Peanuts excelled cottonseed in per acre oil yields in each of the 23 areas. Significantly, cottonseed excelled on a certain percentage of farms in every area; it was as low as 2 percent and as high as 48 percent by areas, for an average of 17 percent for the Southern Region (table 3).

In most areas it is possible to determine the typical oil yield per acre from cottonseed, but not so easy for peanuts. When the farms are set up in frequency distributions by oil yields per acre, there is nearly always a distinct modal group for cottonseed, but peanut oil yields per acre range from very low to very high, with a tendency to an even distribution among all class intervals (tables 4 and 6). With such a wide range and even distribution, an average yield of oil per acre from peanuts must be used with care because it typifies only a small percentage of all farms.

For all farms included in the study, 42 percent produced under 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, 64 percent under 60 pounds, 79 percent under 80 pounds, and 89 percent under 100 pounds. Fifty percent of the farms produced between 20 and 60 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed (table 6).

For peanuts, 12 percent of the farms produced under 40 pounds of oil per acre, 20 percent under 60 pounds, 30 percent under 80 pounds, 39 percent under 100 pounds, 36 percent from 100 to 199 pounds, 18 percent from 200 to 299 pounds, 6 percent from 300 to 399 pounds, and 1 percent 400 pounds or more.

ALABAMA

The sample for Alabama included 3,875 farms in 16 counties selected to represent 8 major areas of the State. The 1942 peanut yield on these farms, when weighted out by harvested peanut acreage in the respective areas, indicates a yield of 593 pounds (table 8). This is 57 pounds below the State yield for all peanut farms. The cotton yield on the farms growing peanuts was also considerably lower than the State average for all cotton farms.

This study indicates that Alabama farmers growing both crops produced 48 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed and 362 percent as much, or 174 pounds from peanuts. These are the weighted averages for the State, but it is significant that 22 percent of the farms surveyed produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts.

Although Alabama ranks second among the 9 States in per acre oil outturn from peanuts, there is considerable variation from farm to farm, county to county, and area to area. On a county basis, the computed oil outturn per acre from peanuts in Hale County and in Lee County is only 57 pounds per acre, compared with 307 pounds in Cullman County. On an area basis, the Black Belt makes the poorest showing, with an average of 68 pounds of oil per acre. The Sand Mountain area produces more than 3-1/2 times as much per acre as does the Black Belt, or an average of 254 pounds. The old peanut area, the Middle Coastal Plain, is somewhat above the State average, with a computed oil outturn per acre of 198 pounds from peanuts.

Oil production from cottonseed ranges from 32 pounds per acre in Lee County to 128 pounds in Cullman County; it varies from 39 pounds in the Sand-Clay Hills to 126 pounds in the Sand Mountain area. The Sand Mountain area has higher yields for both crops than any other major area of the State.

Coffee County, in the Middle Coastal Plain, produces more than 5 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed; the area as a whole produces about 4-3/4 times as much from peanuts as from cottonseed. The next best area for peanuts, compared with cottonseed, is the Limestone Basin where both cotton and peanuts produce well but where peanuts produce 2.7 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed. In the Black Belt, the Piedmont Plateau, the Appalachian Highlands, and the Upper Coastal Plain, peanuts turn out only about 1.4 to 1.6 times as much oil per acre as can be expected from cottonseed, based on this study of 1942 yields. In these areas, 31 to 48 percent of the farms actually produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts. However, in the Middle Coastal Plain and in the Limestone Basin only 2 percent of the farms had yields indicating that more oil per acre was produced from cottonseed than from peanuts.

Table 9 gives a frequency distribution of the 3,875 farms by the per acre oil yields from cottonseed and peanuts for each of the major areas. One of the striking features of this distribution is the narrow range of yields from cottonseed compared with the wide range from peanuts. A significant percentage of both crops yield less than 20 pounds of oil per acre. The outturn of oil from cottonseed rarely exceeds 200 pounds per acre, but a large percentage of the farms exceed this amount with peanuts. In some areas, it appears that oil yields per acre from peanuts are more or less evenly distributed from below 20 pounds to 300 pounds or more.

For the State as a whole 31 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, compared with 16 percent for peanuts; 50 percent of the farms produced less than 60 pounds per acre from cottonseed, compared with 26 percent for peanuts; 79 percent produced less than 100 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 43 percent for peanuts. None of the farms exceeded 239 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, but 17 percent of them produced 240 pounds or more per acre from peanuts.

A special analysis was made of the per acre oil yields from peanuts and cottonseed in Alabama, to show by areas the percent of farms producing one, two, three, four, five, or six times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. In the first place, 22 percent produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts. However, 11 percent produced 6 times as much from peanuts as from cottonseed, 15 percent 5 times or more, 21 percent 4 times or more, 31 percent 3 times or more, 49 percent 2 times or more, and 78 percent equal or better. These percentages varied by areas, as shown in table 10. In the Middle Coastal Plain, 36 percent of the farms produced 6 times or more as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed, 75 percent of the farms in this area did 3 times as well with peanuts compared with cottonseed. For further details see tables 10 and 11.

ARKANSAS

In Arkansas, 1,150 farms from 14 counties were included in the sample. For purposes of analysis the counties have been grouped into 2 major areas. The farms in the Ozark-Ouachita Highland area had a cotton lint yield in 1942 of 184 pounds and a peanut yield of 427 pounds. The Coastal Plains area had a cotton yield of 191 pounds and a peanut yield of 367 pounds. The weighted average cotton lint yield for the combined areas was 188 pounds and peanuts 396 pounds (table 12).

The computed oil outturn per acre from cottonseed ranged from a low of 38 pounds in both Montgomery County and Searcy County to a high of 86 pounds in Sharp County. The State average was 56 pounds per acre for farms growing both cotton and peanuts.

The computed oil outturn per acre from peanuts was only 92 pounds in Little River County, but averaged 152 pounds in Montgomery County, the highest county average. The Ozark-Ouachita Highland area had a per acre oil yield from peanuts of 128 pounds; the Coastal Plains 110 pounds; and the weighted average from the combined areas was 119 pounds.

Every county in both areas produced more oil per acre from peanuts than from cottonseed, ranging from about 1-1/2 times as much in Izard County to 4 times as much in Montgomery County. The weighted average for the areas of the State growing both crops was 2.1 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed.

In Arkansas, as in the other States, a certain percentage of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts. For the competing areas in the State as a whole, 17 percent of the farms excelled with cottonseed, ranging from 1 percent in Faulkner County to 46 percent in Sharp County (table 12).

In the Ozark-Ouachita Highland area a large percentage of the farms produced 40 to 59 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed (table 13). Similar results were obtained in the Coastal Plains area, and of course, the State figures would show about the same results. Peanut yields are such in both areas that approximately 10 to 12 percent of the farms fell in each of the following oil yield per acre groups: 40-59, 60-79, 80-99, 100-119, 120-139, and 140-159. A few farms yielded below 40 pounds of oil per acre from peanuts and the remainder were distributed all the way from 160 pounds to more than 400 pounds.

For all farms included in the sample, 32 percent produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, compared with 11 percent for peanuts; 63 percent and 22 percent, respectively, produced under 60 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed and peanuts; 95 percent and 45 percent, respectively, produced less than 100 pounds (table 13).

FLORIDA

Four counties were included in the study from Florida and these have been grouped into 2 areas. Data were tabulated for 876 farms. The cotton lint yield averaged 151 pounds per acre and peanuts 535 pounds. Santa Rosa County had the highest average yields for both, 185 pounds per acre for cotton and 803 pounds for peanuts. Leon County had the lowest yields, 91 pounds per acre for cotton and 321 pounds for peanuts (table 14).

The computed oil outturn from cottonseed ranged from 25 pounds per acre in Leon County to 51 pounds in Santa Rosa County, averaging 42 pounds for those areas of the State growing the two crops.

The computed oil outturn per acre from peanuts amounted to 93 pounds in Leon County and 241 pounds in Santa Rosa County, averaging 159 pounds for all areas growing the two competing crops.

On a relative basis peanuts did best in Santa Rosa County where 4-3/4 times as much oil per acre was produced from peanuts as from cottonseed. Peanuts made the poorest relative showing in Suwannee County, but even here 3 times as much oil per acre came from peanuts as from cottonseed. The ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre for all areas included in the study was 379 percent.

Four percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts, ranging from 1 percent in both Jackson and Santa Rosa Counties to 13 percent in Suwannee County.

For cottonseed a large percentage of the farms are concentrated around the oil yield group of 20 to 39 pounds per acre. Peanuts show only a slight tendency to fall around any particular yield, and range all the way

from below 20 pounds of oil per acre to over 400 pounds. Only 3 percent of the farms produced 100 pounds or more of oil per acre from cottonseed, but 77 percent of the farms exceeded this amount from peanuts; 36 percent produced 200 pounds or more of oil per acre from peanuts (table 15).

GEORGIA

Georgia counties have been grouped into 7 areas by the Southeast Regional Post-War Planning Committee, but only 5 of these are important in the production of peanuts. For this study 18 representative counties growing both peanuts and cotton were selected for analysis, from which data were tabulated for 4,054 farms. The weighted average cotton yield on these farms in 1942 was 203 pounds; the peanut yield 637 pounds (table 16). The 1942 State yields for all farms were: cotton, 240 pounds; peanuts, 610 pounds. Of the 5 areas growing both crops, the Piedmont Plateau had the highest cotton yields (245 pounds per acre), but the lowest peanut yields (347 pounds per acre). The area with the highest peanut yields, the Middle Coastal Plain, had relatively low cotton yields. By counties, cotton lint yields ranged from a low of 149 pounds per acre in Talbot County to 352 pounds per acre in Morgan County. Peanut yields averaged as low as 283 pounds per acre in Talbot County to as high as 900 pounds in Bulloch County.

Converted to oil, cottonseed on all farms producing the two crops would turn out about 55 pounds of oil per acre, compared with 191 pounds from peanuts. By areas, cottonseed shows up best in the Piedmont Plateau, while peanuts are outstanding in the Middle Coastal Plain. Peanuts produce almost 4 times as much oil per acre in the Middle Coastal Plain as cottonseed. The ratio is 3-1/2 times as much from peanuts as from cottonseed for all areas in the sample; about 1-1/2 times for the Piedmont Plateau. In Bulloch County and in Toombs County, the computed oil outturn for 1942 is about 5-1/2 times as much per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed.

In the Middle Coastal Plain 97 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from peanuts than from cottonseed; in the Piedmont Plateau only 66 percent of the farms excelled with peanuts; the State average is 91 percent (table 16).

The frequency distribution (table 17) shows the largest percentage of farms in all but one area in the 40-59 pounds of oil per acre group for cottonseed. Peanut yields do not show nearly so strong a tendency to cluster around any particular yield. In the Middle Coastal Plain, the principal peanut area of Georgia, oil yields range from below 20 pounds to over 400 pounds per acre, without any pronounced tendency to concentrate around any yield figure in between. In other areas some slight concentration is noted. For example, in the Piedmont Plateau 67 percent of the farms had oil yields per acre from peanuts of 20 to 119 pounds, but a fraction of 1 percent in

this area exceeded 400 pounds. In the Fall Line Sand Hills 39 percent of the farms had oil yields of 100 to 159 pounds per acre.

For the State as a whole, 31 percent of the farms had oil yields per acre from cottonseed less than 40 pounds; 62 percent less than 60 pounds; 83 percent less than 80 pounds; 93 percent less than 100 pounds; and 7 percent 100 pounds or more. With peanuts, only 5 percent of the farms had oil yields of less than 40 pounds per acre; 10 percent less than 60 pounds; 16 percent less than 80 pounds; 23 percent less than 100 pounds; 41 percent from 100 to 199 pounds; 27 percent from 200 to 299 pounds; 8 percent from 300 to 399 pounds; and 1 percent 400 pounds or more (table 17).

LOUISIANA

In Louisiana, 1,302 farms from 9 counties were included in the study. The weighted average cotton lint yield for the areas growing cotton and peanuts was 171 pounds; the peanut yield 306 pounds.

The computed oil outturn per acre from cottonseed ranged from 32 pounds in Caddo Parish to 75 pounds in Rapides Parish, on farms producing both cotton and peanuts. The average for all Louisiana areas growing the two crops was 48 pounds per acre (table 18).

The computed oil outturn per acre from peanuts ranged from 58 pounds in Caddo Parish to 177 pounds in Allen Parish, averaging 92 pounds for all areas growing the two crops.

On a relative basis, peanuts produced nearly twice as much oil per acre, on the average, as cottonseed, ranging as low as 1.4 times in Webster and Washington Parishes to 2.8 times in Allen Parish.

Twenty-two percent of the farms studied produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts. In Washington Parish, 40 percent of the farms excelled with cottonseed; in Allen Parish not any of the 28 farms did better with cottonseed; but a substantial percentage of the farms in other parishes produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts.

Thirty-five percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed; 60 percent less than 60 pounds; 82 percent less than 80 pounds; and 93 percent less than 100 pounds (table 19).

From peanuts, 17 percent produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre; 27 percent less than 60 pounds; 48 percent less than 80 pounds; 61 percent less than 100 pounds; and 39 percent 100 pounds or more (table 19).

MISSISSIPPI

From 5 major areas of Mississippi, 2,750 farms were selected in 13 counties for a comparison of oil and meal yields from cottonseed and peanuts. Mississippi ranks first among the 9 States on cotton lint yields but eighth on peanut yields for those areas of the State growing the two crops. By counties, Lowndes County was low with a cotton lint yield of 203 pounds per acre; Simpson County was high with 357 pounds; and the average for all areas growing both crops was 279 pounds (table 20).

Peanut yields averaged 347 pounds per acre, ranging from 233 pounds in Holmes County to 450 pounds in Itawamba County.

The computed oil outturn from cottonseed averaged 81 pounds per acre for all the farms included in the sample. All areas except the Black Belt averaged very close to this quantity. Only 59 farms were included in the Black Belt area, and the computed cottonseed oil outturn per acre from these amounted to only 58 pounds.

The outturn of oil from peanuts was only 104 pounds per acre for all farms included, ranging from 70 pounds in Holmes County to 135 pounds in Itawamba County.

On a farm to farm basis in Mississippi, peanuts yield only a very little more oil per acre than cottonseed. The ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre for the 2,750 farms was 128 percent. In two of the 13 counties cotton excelled peanuts. In only 2 of the 13 counties did peanuts yield as much as 1-1/2 times the oil per acre as came from cottonseed. Forty-five percent of the farms included in the study produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts; the lowest county average was 25 percent of the farms in favor of cottonseed.

From the frequency distribution (table 21) of farms by oil yield per acre is revealed the fact that approximately half of the farms produced between 60 and 99 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed. Peanut oil yields are distributed all the way from below 20 pounds to more than 400 pounds, with more than half of them below 100 pounds per acre.

Only 8 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, compared with 21 percent for peanuts; 24 percent produced less than 60 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 31 percent for peanuts; 47 percent produced less than 80 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 48 percent for peanuts; 71 percent produced less than 100 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 58 percent for peanuts; and 29 percent produced 100 pounds or more from cottonseed, compared with 42 percent for peanuts (table 21).

OKLAHOMA

From 20 counties, representing 6 major areas of Oklahoma, 3,762 farms were studied to compare per acre oil outturn from cottonseed and peanuts, farm by farm. These farms had a weighted average cotton lint yield of 147 pounds and a peanut yield of 528 pounds per acre. By counties the cotton lint yield ranged from 97 pounds to 235 pounds. The Rolling Plains area averaged 192 pounds of lint per acre, compared with 133 pounds in the Coastal Plains. Peanuts averaged 640 pounds in the Coastal Plains, and almost as high with 622 pounds in the Rolling Plains. The lowest county average for peanuts among the 20 counties was 327 pounds in Latimer County; the highest was 807 pounds in Caddo County (table 22).

The computed oil outturn from cottonseed ranged from 25 pounds per acre to 57 pounds, by counties; by areas, from 34 to 47 pounds. The weighted average for all farms included in the study was 37 pounds per acre.

The computed oil outturn from peanuts was only 98 pounds per acre in Latimer County but went up to 242 pounds in Caddo County, averaging 158 pounds for all farms in the study. The Coastal Plains has the highest area average (192 pounds) followed in order by Rolling Plains (187 pounds), Cross Timbers (166 pounds), Central Prairies (153 pounds), Eastern Prairies (143 pounds), and the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands (106 pounds).

On a comparative basis, peanuts produce 4-1/4 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed, ranging by counties from 2.6 times to 5.6 times as much. The Coastal Plains area produces more than 5-1/2 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed; the Cross Timbers, 4-1/2 times; the Rolling Plains, the Central Prairies, and the Eastern Prairies, nearly 4 times; and the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands, about 2-3/4 times as much from peanuts as from cottonseed.

Although peanuts produce considerably more oil per acre, on the average, cottonseed excelled on 7 percent of the farms studied, ranging from 3 to 10 percent by counties (table 22).

In all areas except the Rolling Plains, about 60 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed. By areas, up to 12 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from peanuts. Peanut oil yields range all the way from near-failure to over 400 pounds per acre, with only slight tendency to group around any particular yield.

Twenty percent of the 3,762 Oklahoma farms included in the study produced less than 20 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, compared with 2 percent for peanuts; 59 percent produced less than 40 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 8 percent for peanuts; 84 percent produced less than 60 pounds per acre from cottonseed, compared with 15 percent for peanuts;

94 percent produced less than 80 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 24 percent for peanuts; 98 percent produced less than 100 pounds from cottonseed, compared with 33 percent for peanuts; and only 2 percent produced 100 pounds or more from cottonseed, compared with 67 percent for peanuts. Thirty-seven percent of the farms produced from 100 to 199 pounds of oil per acre from peanuts; 20 percent from 200 to 299 pounds; 7 percent from 300 to 399 pounds; and 3 percent 400 pounds or more (table 23).

SOUTH CAROLINA

In South Carolina, 1,742 farms from 13 representative counties from 4 major areas were included in the study.

The weighted average cotton lint yield for the South Carolina areas growing both cotton and peanuts was 215 pounds per acre; peanuts averaged 437 pounds (table 24).

The highest county average cotton lint yield was 448 pounds in Marion County; the lowest, 158 pounds in Barnwell County. The weighted average by areas gives the Piedmont Plateau 310 pounds; the Fall Line Sand Hills 219 pounds; the Lower Coastal Plain 218 pounds; and the Middle Coastal Plain 202 pounds. With these yields the computed oil outturn from cottonseed averages 60 pounds per acre for all areas. By counties, it ranges from 43 pounds per acre in Barnwell County to 122 pounds in Marion County. By areas, the Piedmont Plateau leads with 90 pounds of oil per acre, followed in order by the Fall Line Sand Hills with 63 pounds, the Lower Coastal Plain with 59 pounds, and the Middle Coastal Plain with 55 pounds.

Peanut yields averaged 910 pounds for the 69 farms included from Horry County but only 300 pounds for the 267 farms in Allendale County. By areas, the Fall Line Sand Hills was highest, with an average of 512 pounds, followed by the Piedmont Plateau where a few farms from Anderson County brought the average yield for the area up considerably. The Middle Coastal Plain had an average peanut yield of 412 pounds and the Lower Coastal Plain 367 pounds. These yields resulted in a computed oil outturn of 130 pounds per acre for all areas included in the sample. By counties, the computed oil outturn per acre ranged from 90 pounds in Allendale and Dorchester to 273 pounds in Horry. The Fall Line Sand Hills averaged 152 pounds of oil per acre; the Piedmont Plateau and the Middle Coastal Plain 128 pounds each; and the Lower Coastal Plain 106 pounds.

The ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre shows Horry County producing 3 times as much from peanuts, but Edgefield County only 1.2 times. For all areas peanuts produce 2.2 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed. The Fall Line Sand Hills show an advantage for peanuts of 2.4 times; the Middle Coastal Plain 2.3 times; the Lower Coastal Plain 1.8 times; and the Piedmont Plateau only 1.4 times (table 24).

Twenty-one percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from peanuts than from cottonseed. In Dorchester County 58 percent did better with cottonseed, but only 31 farms were included in the sample. In the Middle Coastal Plain, with more than a thousand farms in the sample, 23 percent produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts.

The frequency distribution (table 25) shows that 27 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, 51 percent less than 60 pounds, 68 percent less than 80 pounds, 82 percent less than 100 pounds, and 18 percent 100 pounds or more.

For peanuts, 11 percent of the farms produced less than 40 pounds of oil per acre, 22 percent less than 60 pounds, 35 percent less than 80 pounds, 45 percent less than 100 pounds, 34 percent from 100 to 199 pounds, 14 percent from 200 to 299 pounds, 5 percent from 300 to 399 pounds, and 2 percent 400 pounds or more.

TEXAS

In Texas, 4,196 farms from 29 representative counties from 7 major areas growing both cotton and peanuts were included in the study.

The weighted average cotton yield for these farms was only 105 pounds compared with the 1942 yield for the State of 182 pounds. Peanuts averaged 469 pounds per acre, which is only 11 pounds less than the 1942 State average of 480 pounds (table 26).

Cotton lint yields were as low as 63 pounds in the Rio Grande Plain and as high as 222 pounds in the High Plain. The average for the Rolling Plains was 161 pounds; Coastal Plain 125 pounds; Edwards Plateau 103 pounds; Grand Prairie 102 pounds; and Cross Timbers 92 pounds. The computed oil outturn from these yields indicates that the High Plains would yield about 50 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, 36 pounds in the Rolling Plains, 29 pounds in the Coastal Plain, 23 pounds in the Edwards Plateau, 21 pounds in the Cross Timbers, and 24 pounds as the average for all areas growing cotton and peanuts.

Peanut yields averaged as low as 157 pounds per acre for 43 farms in Starr County and as high as 860 pounds for 53 farms in Lamb County. By areas, the High Plains ranked first with an average of 602 pounds, followed in order by the Cross Timbers with 510 pounds, Edwards Plateau with 503 pounds; Rio Grande Plain with 479 pounds; Rolling Plains with 454 pounds; Coastal Plain with 423 pounds; and Grand Prairie with 350 pounds. The computed oil outturn from these yields would be as low as 47 pounds per acre in Starr County to as high as 258 pounds in Lamb County. The High Plains would turn out 181 pounds of oil per acre from peanuts, Cross Timbers 153 pounds, Edwards Plateau 151 pounds, Rio Grande Plain 144 pounds,

Rolling Plains 136 pounds, Coastal Plain 127 pounds, Grand Prairie 105 pounds, and the average for all areas growing cotton and peanuts 141 pounds per acre.

The ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre shows that peanuts have a considerable advantage in all counties, ranging from a low of 2.2 times in Wilbarger County to 11.3 times in Atascosa County. In the Rio Grande Plain peanuts produce 10.3 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed, based on a sample of 309 farms; the Cross Timbers produce 7.3 times, based on a sample of 515 farms; the Edwards Plateau 6.6 times, based on 295 sample farms; the Coastal Plain 4.4 times, based on 1,875 sample farms; the Grand Prairie 4.2 times, based on 84 farms; the High Plains 3.6 times, based on 289 farms; and all areas growing cotton and peanuts show peanuts producing 5.9 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed, based on a weighted average for the 4,196 farms included in the study.

The frequency distribution (table 27) shows the range of oil yields per acre by 20-pound class intervals up to 400 pounds of oil per acre. In no area does any of the farms exceed 159 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, but in 6 of the 7 areas a small percentage of the farms produced 400 pounds of oil or more per acre from peanuts. For the State as a whole, 35 percent of the farms produced less than 20 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed, 78 percent less than 40 pounds, 93 percent less than 60 pounds, 97 percent less than 80 pounds, and 99 percent less than 100 pounds.

With peanuts only 4 percent produced less than 20 pounds of oil per acre, 14 percent less than 40 pounds, 24 percent less than 60 pounds, 34 percent less than 80 pounds, 45 percent less than 100 pounds, 36 percent from 100 to 199 pounds, 13 percent from 200 to 299 pounds, 5 percent from 300 to 399 pounds, and 1 percent 400 pounds or more.

As in Alabama to represent the Southeast, a special analysis was made in Texas to represent the Southwest. Tables 28 and 29 give the results of the special study designed to show, by areas, the percentage of farms producing one, two, three, four, five, and six times or more as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. For the entire sample, 36 percent of the farms produced more than 6 times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. Fifty-three percent of the farms produced more than 4 times, 79 percent more than twice as much, and 93 percent as much or more from peanuts as from cottonseed. Similar results are shown by areas, with the Rio Grande Plain, Cross Timbers, and Edwards Plateau having higher percentages of the farms producing four, five, and six times as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed.

II. PEANUTS VERSUS COTTONSEED FOR MEAL PRODUCTION

Computations for the meal outturn from cottonseed and peanuts are presented in tables similar to the presentation of the data on the oil outturn. The data are given for 23,713 farms, by physical resource areas and by States and counties in tables 30 to 50. One series of tables gives the 1942 cotton lint and peanut yields, computed meal outturn from cottonseed and peanuts, ratio of peanut meal yield per acre to cottonseed meal yield per acre, and the percent of farms producing more meal per acre from cottonseed or from peanuts. The second series of tables gives a frequency distribution of the 23,713 farms by the meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, in 50-pound class intervals, by States and physical resource areas.

For purposes of this report, only a few of the major highlights will be cited here. For State and county details see tables 30 to 50, inclusive.

Obviously, the high and low producing areas for meal will be the same as reported above for oil, but the advantage of peanuts over cottonseed in the production of meal is less pronounced than in the production of oil. For the Southern Region as a whole 17 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed, but 36 percent of the farms produced more meal per acre from cottonseed. Peanuts yielded 3.5 times as much oil per acre as cottonseed but only 1.9 times as much meal. Each of the 23 areas averaged more oil per acre from peanuts than from cottonseed, but in 6 of the 23 areas cottonseed excelled peanuts in the per acre production of meal (table 30). The average for all areas included in the study for Mississippi shows that State producing only 71 percent as much meal per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed. The per acre yields, by areas, show a computed meal outturn of only 44 pounds from cottonseed in the Rio Grande Plain. On the other extreme, Sand Mountain farmers produced 341 pounds of meal per acre from cottonseed. The average for the Southern Region was 141 pounds. By States, the meal yields varied from 74 pounds in Texas to 211 pounds in Mississippi.

The computed meal outturn from peanuts averaged 269 pounds per acre for the Southern Region, ranging from 101 pounds in the Black Belt to 364 pounds in the Sand Mountain area, or from 149 pounds in Mississippi to 274 pounds in Georgia.

Relatively, the Rio Grande Plain of Texas shows up best for peanuts, by producing 5.4 times as much meal per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed; the Brown Loams of Mississippi is relatively best for cotton, as peanuts in that area produced only 0.6 as much meal per acre as cottonseed on farms growing both crops. Large areas of Oklahoma and Texas and the Middle Coastal Plain of the Southeast produced more than twice as much meal per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed.

A certain percentage of the farms in all areas produced more meal per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts, ranging from 7 percent in the Edwards Plateau to 76 percent in the Brown Loams area, and averaging 36 percent for the Southern Region. In 6 of the 23 areas, approximately two-thirds of the farms excelled with cottonseed; in 2 areas approximately one-half did likewise; in 3 areas about one-third; in 5 areas about one-fourth; in 4 areas about one-fifth; and in 3 areas a still smaller percentage did better with cottonseed than peanuts in meal production per acre. By States, 76 percent of the farms in Mississippi produced more meal per acre from cottonseed than peanuts; in Florida, only 15 percent; Texas, 19 percent; Oklahoma, 20 percent; Georgia, 25 percent; Arkansas, 38 percent; Louisiana, 41 percent; Alabama, 47 percent; and South Carolina, 51 percent.

III. SOYBEANS VERSUS COTTON FOR OIL PRODUCTION

Only 3 of the 9 Southern Region States are important in the production of soybeans. From these 3, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, plus Texas, 28 representative counties were selected, from which per acre yield data were tabulated for 4,057 farms growing cotton and soybeans. The majority of these farms were in the Mississippi River Delta areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Table 51 gives a State and area summary of the information as it relates to oil production. Weighted average cotton yields for the areas growing soybeans and cotton were: Arkansas, 518 pounds; Louisiana, 386 pounds; Mississippi, 447 pounds; and Texas, 291 pounds. The Mississippi River Delta area averaged 493 pounds; and the Red River Delta area 326 pounds.

Soybeans averaged 17 bushels per acre in Arkansas; 11.5 bushels in Louisiana; 15.8 bushels in Mississippi; and 8.7 bushels in the Texas areas growing soybeans and cotton.

The high cotton yields and high oil outturn from the Arkansas Delta cottonseed puts cotton far out ahead of soybeans in the per acre production of oil. The computed oil outturn from cottonseed is 167 pounds per acre, compared with 130 pounds for soybeans. The State figure includes a few farms from the Red River Delta where soybeans gave better results per acre than cottonseed. Both Louisiana and Mississippi produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans, while soybeans did better than cottonseed on the few farms included in the study from Texas. The weighted average for all areas included in the study shows that soybeans did only 90 percent as well as cottonseed in per acre oil production, ranging from 78 percent in Arkansas to 115 percent in Texas. In Arkansas 76 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans; Louisiana, 64 percent; Mississippi, 64 percent; and Texas, 47 percent.

The Mississippi River Delta, the principal soybean area of the Southern Region, produced 161 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed and only 81 percent as much or 130 pounds per acre from soybeans. In the Mississippi River Delta areas of Arkansas and Louisiana, soybeans produced about three-fourths as much oil per acre as cottonseed; in the Delta areas of Mississippi, 88 percent as much. For all the Delta areas 73 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans.

A special analysis of the data for Arkansas and Mississippi (tables 52 and 53) shows that 18 percent of the farms produced less than half as much oil per acre from cottonseed as from soybeans and 71 percent produced less oil per acre from soybeans than from cottonseed. Three percent of the farms produced twice as much oil per acre from cottonseed as from soybeans. These contrasts are more striking in the Mississippi River Delta areas than in other parts of these two States.

Tables 54 to 59 give, by counties, frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, 1942 yield per acre for cotton and soybeans, computed oil outturn from cottonseed and soybeans, ratio of soybean oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, percent of farms producing more oil per acre from cottonseed or soybeans, and number of farms in the sample.

IV. SOYBEANS VERSUS COTTONSEED FOR MEAL PRODUCTION

In the areas growing cotton and soybeans, the per acre meal outturn from soybeans is approximately 1-3/4 times that from cottonseed (table 60). The computed meal outturn from cottonseed in the Mississippi River Delta is 448 pounds per acre, compared with 774 pounds from soybeans. In the Red River Delta and in Texas, soybeans produced more than twice as much meal per acre as cottonseed. Nevertheless, approximately one-fifth of the farms produced more meal per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans.

Further details, by counties and areas, are given in tables 60 to 66.

Table 1.- Yield of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed from peanuts, soybeans, and cottonseed

State	Peanuts 1/		Soybeans 2/		Cottonseed 3/	
	Oil	Meal	Oil	Meal	Oil	Meal
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alabama	30	43			16.1	43.5
Arkansas	30	50	12.7	78.9	15.4	44.3
Georgia	30	43			16.2	43.6
Florida	30	43			16.2	43.6
Louisiana	30	50	13.7	79.9	15.8	43.5
Mississippi	30	43	14.0	79.6	16.8	43.8
Oklahoma	30	50			13.5	43.7
South Carolina	30	43			16.5	46.6
Texas	30	50	14.4	83.1	14.4	44.7

1/ Estimates from table 5, The Fats and Oils Situation, March 1943. The published estimates on meal for Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas are 54 pounds per 100 pounds of seed, rather than the 50 pounds estimated herein, which is a compromise between the published estimate and unpublished data for the 1942 crop for certain mills in those States.

2/ Based on information furnished the Southern Division, AAA, by mills crushing the 1942 crop of soybeans produced in these States.

3/ Based on outturn as reported by the Bureau of the Census for August 1942 to July 1943.

Southern Division, AAA
October 20, 1943

Table 2.- Factors applied to peanut, soybean, and cotton lint yields to convert such yields to oil and meal yields per acre

State	To convert peanut yields to		State	To convert soybean yields to		State and area	To convert cotton lint yield to	
	Oil per acre 1/	Meal per acre 2/		Oil per acre	Meal per acre		Oil per acre 4/	Meal per acre 4/
	Percent	Percent		Pounds per bushel 3/			Percent	Percent
Alabama	30	43	Arkansas	7.62	47.34	Alabama		
Arkansas	30	50				Coastal Plain	28.16	76.12
Georgia	30	43				Piedmont	26.56	71.78
Florida	30	43	Louisiana	8.22	47.94	Hill	25.76	69.60
Louisiana	30	50				Arkansas		
Mississippi	30	43	Mississippi	8.40	47.76	Delta	32.34	93.03
Oklahoma	30	50				Hill	29.26	84.17
South Carolina	30	43				Georgia		
Texas	30	50	Texas	8.63	49.86	Coastal Plain	26.73	71.94
						Piedmont	27.54	74.12
						Hill	27.54	74.12
						Florida	27.54	74.12
						Louisiana		
						Coastal Plain	26.86	73.95
						Delta	30.02	82.65
						Hill	28.44	78.30
						Mississippi		
						Coastal Plain	28.56	74.46
						Delta	33.60	87.60
						Hill	30.24	78.84
						Oklahoma		
						Hill	25.65	83.03
						Western Dry	24.30	78.66
						South Carolina		
						Coastal Plain	27.22	76.89
						Piedmont	28.88	81.55
						Texas		
						Hill	22.32	69.28
						Western Dry	22.32	69.28
						Gulf Coast Prairie	24.48	75.99

1/ The 30 percent factor to convert to oil yield per acre is based on table 5, The Fats and Oils Situation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, March 1943. For counties in the Southeast producing a majority of runner peanuts, a factor of 29 percent was used instead of 30.

2/ The factor for meal is from the same report, except that 50 percent rather than 54 percent was used for Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The lower percentage for these States is a compromise between the published estimates and the unpublished data for the 1942 crop for certain mills in those States.

3/ These factors are based on information furnished the Southern Division, AAA by mills crushing the 1942 crop of soybeans produced in the respective States where the mills are located.

4/ These factors were derived by multiplying the pounds of seed per pound of lint for the various areas (unpublished estimates on file in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics) by the percentage outturn of oil or cake and meal for the respective States as reported by the Bureau of the Census for the period August 1, 1942 through July 31, 1943. For example, in the Delta of Mississippi it is estimated that two pounds of seed are produced for each pound of lint. Cottonseed crushed in Mississippi in the 1942-43 season resulted in an oil outturn of 16.8 percent. Two times 16.8 equals 33.60, the factor used in the Delta counties of Mississippi to convert cotton lint yield to oil yield per acre.

Southern Division, AAA October 15, 1943

Table 3.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942

Number and name of area 1/	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. High Plains	289	222	602	50	181	362	9	91
3. Rio Grande Plain	309	63	479	14	144	1,029	5	95
4. Edwards Plateau	295	103	503	23	151	657	2	98
5. Rolling Plains	1,389	184	579	43	174	405	7	93
6. Oklahoma Central Prairies	509	162	511	39	154	395	10	90
8. East Oklahoma Prairies	376	148	477	38	143	376	9	91
9. Cross Timbers	2,114	133	547	33	164	497	5	95
10. Grand Prairie	84	102	350	25	105	420	8	92
13. Coastal Plain (South Central)	3,623	144	537	37	161	435	14	86
14. Ozark-Ouachita Highlands	1,117	160	370	45	111	247	12	88
17. Brown Loams	1,211	277	315	80	94	118	48	52
18. Sand-Clay Hills	704	276	341	80	102	128	39	61
19. Black Belt	555	187	236	53	71	134	43	57
20. Upper Coastal Plain	979	267	383	72	115	160	36	64
21. Limestone Basin	300	311	710	80	213	266	2	98
22. Sand Mountain	597	490	846	126	254	202	16	84
23. Appalachian Highlands	133	250	305	64	92	144	37	63
25. Piedmont Plateau	1,607	251	355	67	106	158	32	68
26. Fall Line Sand Hills	711	181	520	52	155	298	10	90
27. Coastal Plain - Red Belt	299	229	577	63	173	275	2	98
28. Middle Coastal Plain	6,259	192	662	52	197	379	12	88
29. Lower Coastal Plain	114	223	446	60	131	218	30	70
31. Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	133	153	431	42	125	298	13	87
Southern Region	23,707	188	584	50	175	350	17	83

1/ Numbers correspond with area numbers on map in this report.

Southern Division, AAA
November 12, 1943

Table 4.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	High Plains		Rio Grande Plain		Edwards Plateau		Rolling Plains		Oklahoma Central Prairie		East Oklahoma Prairies		Cross Timbers		Grand Prairie		Coastal Plain		Ozark-Ouachita Highlands		Brown Loams		Sand-Clay Hills	
	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent																							
0- 19	15	2	82	6	41	0	22	2	13	3	26	4	28	2	34	7	21	6	15	1	1	9	5	5
20- 39	23	4	17	12	48	4	34	6	47	9	35	8	43	5	54	11	40	10	31	8	8	15	11	14
40- 59	27	9	1	14	11	5	20	8	28	9	18	7	21	7	12	8	22	11	28	11	18	12	15	12
60- 79	20	5	*	8	*	4	13	7	8	10	11	9	6	8		12	10	14	16	14	23	18	23	14
80- 99	13	5		9		16	7	8	2	7	6	10	1	10		16	5	11	7	14	23	9	23	12
100-119	2	5		9		8	3	8	1	9	2	9	1	9		16	2	8	2	10	14	6	13	10
120-139	*	6		12		8	1	8	1	8	1	11	*	9		10	*	8	1	11	8	10	6	11
140-159	*	5		7		12	*	7	*	7	1	7	*	9		0	*	6	*	10	4	7	2	6
160-179		5		6		13	*	7		6		5	*	7		7	*	5	*	5	1	1	1	3
180-199		6		5		7		7		4		5	*	6		4		4	0	6	*	5	1	4
200-219		6		5		5		5		4		5	0	6		4		4	*	3	*	3	*	1
220-239		5		1		6		4		4		5	0	5		0		3		2	0	1	0	2
240-259		6		1		4		5		4		3	*	3		0		3		2	*	2	0	2
260-279		5		2		3		4		3		4		4		1		2		1	0	1	*	1
280-299		5		1		1		3		2		1		2		2		1		*	0	0		1
300-319		2		*		1		2		2		1		2		1		2		2	0	1		1
320-339		2		1		1		2		2		1		1		0		1		*	0	*		0
340-359		3		*		2		2		1		1		1		1		1		*	0	*		0
360-379		4		0		*		1		2		1		1				*		*	0	*		1
380-399		3		*		*		1		1		1		1				*		*	0	0		0
400 and over		7		1		*		3		3		2		2				*		*	*	*		*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	289		309		295		1,389		509		376		2,114		84		3,623		1,117		1,211		704	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 12, 1943

— continued

Table 4.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942, (cont.)

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Black Belt		Upper Coastal Plain		Limestone Basin		Sand Mountains		Appalachian Highlands		Piedmont Plateau		Fall Line Sand Hills		Coastal Plain-Red Belt		Middle Coastal Plain		Lower Coastal Plain		Rolling Lands and Flatwoods	Sandy and Flatwoods
	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent																					
0- 19	15	17	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	10	9	7	3	*	3	0	9	2	4	1	16	2
20- 39	28	19	11	13	3	0	*	*	22	13	24	15	22	3	40	0	26	5	18	14	37	8
40- 59	21	23	20	12	19	*	2	1	24	16	21	15	33	7	42	2	28	6	31	14	30	9
60- 79	16	13	25	15	30	0	8	3	27	15	17	17	19	11	9	7	19	7	24	11	8	9
80- 99	10	8	23	12	26	3	12	5	15	10	13	12	14	9	5	10	10	7	10	8	4	12
100-119	6	5	12	9	18	14	22	6	5	4	9	9	4	11	0	13	5	8	8	9	4	11
120-139	2	5	5	9	4	9	23	7	2	7	4	6	3	13	1	16	2	9	3	4	1	16
140-159	1	3	1	6		10	17	7	2	10	2	6	1	11		16	1	8	2	6		12
160-179	1	2	1	4		7	9	5	0	3	1	4	1	7		10	*	7		4		3
180-199	*	2	*	4		5	4	8	0	3	0	2	0	6		7	*	7		3		4
200-219		1	*	2		7	3	8	0	4	*	2	*	6		7	*	7		3		4
220-239		1		2		9		5	1	2	*	2	0	4		1		6		4		1
240-259		*		2		6		6		2		1	*	3		2		5		5		2
260-279		1		1		6		5		0		1	0	1		1		4		3		4
280-299		*		1		6		3		1		1	0	2		1		3		3		0
300-319				2		5		6				*	0	2		2		3		2		1
320-339				1		3		5				*	*	1		1		2		0		1
340-359				0		4		3				*		1		1		1		3		0
360-379				1		3		3				*		*		0		1		1		0
380-399				*		2		2				*		1		1		1		1		1
400 and over				*		1		12				*		*		2		1		1		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	555		979		300		597		133		1,607		711		182		6,259		114		133	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 12, 1943

Table 5.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942

State	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	3,875	179	593	48	174	362	22	78
Arkansas	1,150	188	396	56	119	212	17	83
Florida	876	151	535	42	159	379	4	96
Georgia	4,054	203	637	55	191	347	9	91
Louisiana	1,302	171	306	48	92	192	22	78
Mississippi	2,750	279	347	81	104	128	45	55
Oklahoma	3,762	147	528	37	158	427	7	93
South Carolina	1,742	215	437	60	130	217	21	79
Texas	4,196	105	469	24	141	588	8	92
Southern Region	23,707	188	584	50	175	350	17	83

Southern Division, AAA
November 15, 1943

Table 6.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Alabama		Arkansas		Georgia		Florida		Louisiana		Mississippi		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Texas		Southern Region	
	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts
	-Percent-																			
0- 19	9	6	8	2	5	1	18	1	10	7	1	7	20	2	7	2	35	4	14	4
20- 39	22	10	24	9	26	4	35	4	25	10	7	14	39	6	20	9	43	10	28	8
40- 59	19	10	31	11	31	5	25	5	25	10	16	10	25	7	24	11	15	10	22	8
60- 79	17	9	22	12	21	6	14	6	22	21	23	17	10	9	17	13	4	10	15	10
80- 99	12	8	10	11	10	7	5	7	11	13	24	10	4	9	14	10	2	11	10	9
100-119	9	8	4	10	4	8	2	9	5	9	15	7	1	9	9	9	1	9	6	8
120-139	5	7	1	12	2	9	1	10	1	6	8	11	1	9	5	8	*	8	3	9
140-159	3	7	*	10	1	9	*	10	1	6	4	7	*	8	3	7	*	8	1	8
160-179	2	5	*	5	*	8	0	7	*	4	1	3	*	6	1	6		6	1	6
180-199	1	5	0	5	0	7	*	5	0	4	1	4	*	5	*	4		5	*	5
200-219	1	4	*	3	*	8	*	5	*	3	*	2	0	5	*	4		4	*	5
220-239	*	4		2		6	0	5		2	0	2	0	5	0	3		3		4
240-259		4		3		6	*	6		2	*	2	*	4	*	3		3		4
260-279		3		2		4		5		1	*	1		4	0	2		2		3
280-299		2		*		3		4		1	0	*		2	0	2		1		2
300-319		2		3		3		3		1	0	2		2	0	1		1		2
320-339		2		*		2		3		*	0	*		2	*	1		1		1
340-359		1		*		1		2		*	0	*		1		1		1		1
360-379		1		*		1		1		*	0	1		1		1		1		1
380-399		1		0		1		1		*	0	*		1		1		1		1
400 and over		1		*		1		1		*	*	*		3		2		1		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	3,875		1,150		4,054		876		1,302		2,750		3,762		1,742		4,196		23,707	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 7.- Rank of Southern Region States by various factors related to oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, 1942

Rank	Computed oil outturn per acre from cottonseed 1/	Computed oil outturn per acre from peanuts 1/	Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed 1/	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts 1/	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from peanuts than from cottonseed 1/	Man-labor requirements per acre 2/ (High to low)		
						Cotton	Peanuts	Ratio: Peanuts to cotton
1	Mississippi	Georgia	Texas	Mississippi	Florida	South Carolina	Mississippi	Oklahoma
2	South Carolina	Alabama	Oklahoma	Alabama	Oklahoma	Alabama	Arkansas	Texas
3	Arkansas	Florida	Florida	Louisiana	Texas	Georgia	Florida	Arkansas
4	Georgia	Oklahoma	Alabama	South Carolina	Georgia	Mississippi	Alabama	Florida
5	Alabama	Texas	Georgia	Arkansas	Arkansas	Florida	South Carolina	Louisiana
6	Louisiana	South Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	South Carolina	Arkansas	Georgia	Mississippi
7	Florida	Arkansas	Arkansas	Texas	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	Alabama
8	Oklahoma	Mississippi	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Alabama	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Georgia
9	Texas	Louisiana	Mississippi	Florida	Mississippi	Texas	Texas	South Carolina

1/ Based on 23,707 sample farms from 136 counties in which cotton and peanuts compete.
2/ Based on Labor Requirements for Crops and Livestock, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, May 1943; Louisiana Bulletin 361, February 1943; Mississippi Bulletin 376, March 1943; and Peanuts: A War Crop for Arkansas, Arkansas Mimeo., March 1943.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 8.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Alabama Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Limestone Basin								
Limestone	300	311	710	80	213	266	2	98
Upper Coastal Plain	752	249	332	64	100	156	35	65
Elmore	251	206	303	53	91	172	24	76
Franklin	206	334	437	86	131	152	39	61
Lamar	295	295	333	76	100	132	44	56
Sand Mountain	597	490	846	126	254	202	15	85
Cullman	299	497	1,023	128	307	240	4	96
DeKalb	298	481	597	124	179	144	28	72
Appalachian Highlands	133	250	305	64	92	144	37	63
Calhoun	74	268	313	69	94	136	41	59
Shelby	59	217	290	56	87	155	32	68
Piedmont Plateau	621	227	283	58	85	147	31	69
Lee	350	125	190	32	57	178	30	70
Randolph	271	254	307	65	92	142	31	69
Black Belt	496	178	227	50	68	136	48	52
Hale	254	231	190	65	57	88	64	36
Lowndes	242	149	247	42	74	176	21	79
Sand-Clay Hills								
Clarke	87	138	240	39	72	185	31	69
Middle Coastal Plain	889	148	682	42	198	471	2	98
Coffee	293	156	821	44	238	541	0	100
Conecuh	296	167	510	47	148	315	6	94
Henry	300	138	624	39	181	464	0	100
Total	3,875	179	593	48	174	362	22	78

Southern Division, AAA October 19, 1943

Table 9.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Alabama, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Limestone Basin of Alabama 1/		Upper Coastal Plain 2/		Sand Mountain 3/		Appalachian Highland 4/		Piedmont Plateau 5/		Black Belt 6/		Sand-Clay Hills 7/		Middle Coastal Plain 8/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	-Percent-																	
0- 19	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	10	16	12	16	18	23	6	18	*	9	6
20- 39	3	0	14	15	*	*	22	13	35	21	29	19	41	32	33	1	22	10
40- 59	19	*	22	14	2	1	24	16	21	16	21	23	19	17	26	2	19	10
60- 79	30	0	25	15	8	3	27	15	15	17	15	12	8	11	16	4	17	9
80- 99	26	3	22	13	12	5	15	10	8	11	9	9	6	11	5	7	12	8
100-119	18	14	10	8	22	6	5	4	4	7	6	5	1	7	2	8	9	8
120-139	4	9	4	8	23	7	2	7	1	5	2	4	2	10	*	9	5	7
140-159		10	1	5	17	7	2	10	*	5	1	3		2	*	9	3	7
160-179		7	*	4	9	5	0	3		2	1	2		*		8	2	5
180-199		5	*	3	4	8	0	3		2	*	2		1		9	1	5
200-219		7		2	3	8	0	4		1		1		0		7	1	4
220-239		9		2		5	1	2		1		1		2		8	*	4
240-259		6		2		6		2		*		*		0		8		4
260-279		6		1		5		0		0		1		0		6		3
280-299		6		1		3		1		*		*		0		4		2
300-319		5		1		6				0				0		3		2
320-339		3		1		5				*				0		2		2
340-359		4		*		3				0				0		1		1
360-379		3		*		3				*				1		1		1
380-399		2		*		2										1		1
400 and over		1		1		12										2		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	300		752		597		133		621		496		87		889		3,875	

Sample counties: 1/ Limestone. 2/ Elmore, Franklin, and Lamar. 3/ Cullman and DeKalb. 4/ Calhoun and Shelby. 5/ Lee and Randolph. 6/ Hale and Lowndes. 7/ Clarke. 8/ Coffee, Conecuh, and Henry.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA October 22, 1943

Table 10.- Relative advantage of peanuts over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Alabama, 1942

Area	Percent of farms producing more than as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed						Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts	Number of farms in sample
	6 times	5 times	4 times	3 times	2 times	1 time		
	Percent							Number
Limestone Basin 1/	3	5	16	39	69	98	2	300
Upper Coastal Plain 2/	2	3	8	15	30	65	35	752
Sand Mountain 3/	1	2	5	16	45	85	15	597
Appalachian Highland 4/	2	2	5	14	29	63	37	133
Piedmont Plateau 5/	4	6	10	18	35	71	29	619
Black Belt 6/	7	9	14	20	31	57	43	496
Sand-Clay Hills 7/	16	19	23	30	40	69	31	87
Middle Coastal Plain 8/	36	46	59	75	88	97	3	889
Total	11	15	21	31	49	78	22	3,873

Sample counties:
1/ Limestone
2/ Elmore, Franklin, and Lamar
3/ Cullman and Dekalb
4/ Calnoun and Shelby
5/ Lee and Randolph
6/ Hale and Lowndes
7/ Clarke
8/ Coffee, Conecuh, and Henry

Southern Division, AAA
October 26, 1943

Table 11.- Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Alabama, 1942

Ratio	Limestone Basin of Alabama 1/	Upper Coastal Plain 2/	Sand Mountain 3/	Appalachian Highland 4/	Piedmont Plateau 5/	Black Belt 6/	Sand-Clay Hills 7/	Middle Coastal Plain 8/	State
Percent					Percent				
Under 60	0	15	3	20	14	28	9	1	11
60- 79	1	11	5	8	7	6	6	1	5
80- 99	1	9	7	9	8	9	16	1	6
Under 100	2	35	15	37	29	43	31	3	22
100-119	5	10	7	10	8	5	7	1	6
120-139	7	9	7	8	9	6	7	2	7
140-159	4	6	10	5	6	6	5	2	6
160-179	6	6	10	5	6	6	7	2	6
180-199	7	4	6	6	7	3	3	2	4
100-199	29	35	40	34	36	26	29	9	29
200-219	9	3	6	4	4	3	4	2	4
220-239	5	4	6	2	4	3	3	2	4
240-259	6	3	8	5	3	2	1	3	4
260-279	5	4	6	0	4	1	2	4	4
280-299	5	1	3	4	2	2	0	2	2
200-299	30	15	29	15	17	11	10	13	18
300-319	4	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	3
320-339	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
340-359	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	5	2
360-379	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2
380-399	4	1	1	0	1	*	2	3	1
300-399	23	7	11	9	8	6	7	16	10
400-419	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
420-439	2	1	1	1	*	1	1	3	1
440-459	2	1	*	1	1	1	1	2	1
460-479	2	*	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
480-499	1	1	*	0	1	1	0	3	1
400-499	11	5	3	3	4	5	4	13	6
500-519	1	*	*	0	1	1	0	3	1
520-539	0	*	*	0	1	*	0	2	1
540-559	1	*	*	0	*	*	1	2	1
560-579	0	0	*	0	*	*	1	2	1
580-599	0	*	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
500-599	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	10	4
600 and over	3	2	1	2	4	7	16	36	11
Number of farms in sample	300	752	597	133	619	496	87	889	3,873

Sample counties: 1/ Limestone. 2/ Elmore, Franklin, and Lamar. 3/ Cullman and DeKalb. 4/ Calhoun and Shelby. 5/ Lee and Randolph. 6/ Hale and Lowndes. 7/ Clarke. 8/ Coffee, Conecuh, and Henry.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 26, 1943

Table 12.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Arkansas counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Ozark-Ouachita Highland	687	184	427	54	128	237	13	87
Faulkner	162	226	537	66	161	244	1	99
Garland	29	137	330	40	99	248	17	83
Izard	40	256	390	75	117	156	40	60
Logan	209	150	363	44	109	248	14	86
Montgomery	69	130	507	38	152	400	4	96
Searcy	40	130	433	38	130	342	18	82
Sebastian	67	140	437	41	131	320	9	91
Sharp	35	294	487	86	146	170	46	54
Stone	36	174	413	51	124	243	19	81
Coastal Plains	463	191	367	58	110	190	23	77
Columbia	121	208	393	61	118	193	17	83
Little River	52	137	307	40	92	230	19	81
Miller	57	185	337	54	101	187	25	75
Ouachita	89	198	337	58	101	174	28	72
Union	144	212	437	62	131	211	27	73
Total	1,150	188	396	56	119	212	17	83

Southern Division, AAA
September 14, 1943

Table 13.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Arkansas, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Ozark-Ouachita Highlands-1/		Coastal Plains-2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Percent					
0- 19	10	*	4	4	8	2
20- 39	27	7	21	12	24	9
40- 59	30	10	34	12	31	11
60- 79	20	11	25	12	22	12
80- 99	9	13	10	8	10	11
100-119	3	8	4	12	4	10
120-139	1	12	2	13	1	12
140-159	*	12	*	8	*	10
160-179	*	6		4	*	5
180-199	0	7		4		5
200-219	*	3		2	*	3
220-239		2		2		2
240-259		3		2		3
260-279		2		1		2
280-299		*		1		*
300-319		3		2		3
320-339		*		*		*
340-359		*				*
360-379		1		*		*
380-399		0				
400 and over		*		1		*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	687		463		1,150	

Sample counties: 1/ Faulkner, Garland, Izard, Logan, Montgomery, Searcy, Sebastian, Sharp, and Stone.
2/ Columbia, Little River, Miller, Ouachita, and Union.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
September 15, 1943

Table 14.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Middle Coastal Plain	743	150	569	41	170	415	2	98
Jackson	300	149	557	41	167	407	1	99
Leon	143	91	321	25	93	372	8	92
Santa Rosa	300	185	803	51	241	473	1	99
Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods								
Suwannee	133	153	431	42	125	298	13	87
Total	876	151	535	42	159	379	4	96

Southern Division, AAA
October 16, 1943

Table 15.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida counties, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Middle Coastal Plain 1/		Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods 2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Percent					
0- 19	18	1	16	2	18	1
20- 39	35	3	37	8	35	4
40- 59	24	4	30	9	25	5
60- 79	16	5	8	9	14	6
80- 99	5	6	4	12	5	7
100-119	2	8	4	11	2	9
120-139	*	9	1	16	1	10
140-159	*	9		12	*	10
160-179	0	9		3	0	7
180-199	*	6		4	*	5
200-219	*	6		4	*	5
220-239	0	6		1	0	5
240-259	*	7		2	*	6
260-279		5		4		5
280-299		5		0		4
300-319		3		1		3
320-339		3		1		3
340-359		2		0		2
360-379		1		0		1
380-399		1		1		1
400 and over		1				1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	743		133		876	

Sample counties: 1/ Jackson, Leon, and Santa Rosa. 2/ Suwannee.
* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 2, 1943

Table 16.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Georgia Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Piedmont Plateau	893	245	347	67	104	155	34	66
Baldwin	173	218	320	60	96	160	31	69
Coweta	120	276	463	76	139	183	19	81
McDuffie	23	214	327	59	98	166	26	74
Morgan	301	352	333	97	100	103	54	46
Talbot	276	149	283	41	85	207	20	80
Fall Line Sand Hills								
Crawford	182	163	523	45	157	349	1	99
Coastal Plain - Red Belt								
Sumter	299	229	577	63	173	275	2	98
Middle Coastal Plain	2,643	193	680	52	204	392	3	97
Bulloch	193	183	900	49	270	551	1	99
Burke	249	239	507	64	152	238	8	92
Coffee	301	168	743	45	223	496	1	99
Colquitt	295	217	653	58	196	338	3	97
Early	301	187	757	50	227	454	1	99
Laurens	297	206	573	55	172	313	5	95
Lowndes	252	198	710	53	213	402	6	94
Toombs	196	168	813	45	244	542	2	98
Wilcox	259	172	583	46	175	380	2	98
Worth	300	187	687	50	206	412	0	100
Lower Coastal Plain								
Pierce	37	236	653	63	196	311	3	97
Total	4,054	203	637	55	191	347	9	91

Southern Division, AAA
October 23, 1943

Table 17.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Georgia, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Piedmont Plateau 1/		Fall Line Sand Hills 2/		Coastal Plain: Red Belt 3/		Middle Coastal Plain 4/		Lower Coastal Plain 5/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent											
0- 19	5	4	3	0	3	0	5	*	5	0	5	1
20- 39	20	13	25	*	40	0	27	1	16	0	26	4
40- 59	21	15	18	2	42	2	35	2	38	0	31	5
60- 79	18	15	28	3	9	7	23	4	16	3	21	6
80- 99	15	13	17	5	5	10	8	5	5	10	10	7
100-119	12	11	8	11	0	13	2	6	14	13	4	8
120-139	6	7	1	17	1	16	*	8	3	5	2	9
140-159	2	7	*	11		16	*	9	3	11	1	9
160-179	1	4		9		10	*	8		11	*	8
180-199	0	3		8		7	0	9		3	0	7
200-219	*	2		13		7	*	9		3	*	8
220-239	*	2		7		1		7		8		6
240-259		2		4		2		7		11		6
260-279		1		5		1		5		3		4
280-299		1		3		1		4		3		3
300-319		*		2		2		4		5		3
320-339		*		*		1		3		0		2
340-359		*		*		1		2		5		1
360-379		*		*		0		2		3		1
380-399		*		0		1		1		3		1
400 and over		*		*		2		4				1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	893		299		182		2,643		37		4,054	

Sample counties: 1/ Baldwin, Coweta, McDuffie, Morgan, and Talbot. 2/ Crawford. 3/ Sumter. 4/ Bulloch, Burke, Coffee, Colquitt, Early, Laurens, Lowndes, Toombs, Wilcox, and Worth. 5/ Pierce.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 22, 1943

Table 18.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Louisiana parishes, 1942

Parish and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coastal Plain	997	164	304	47	91	194	18	82
Allen	28	218	590	62	177	285	0	100
Caddo	316	113	193	32	58	181	25	75
Rapides	29	264	487	75	146	195	21	79
Sabine	168	179	420	51	126	247	17	83
Union	245	250	547	71	164	231	5	95
Webster	143	183	243	52	73	140	36	64
Winn	68	172	433	49	130	265	10	90
Middle Coastal Plain	305	255	334	68	100	147	35	65
St. Helena	107	231	337	52	101	194	25	75
Washington	198	261	333	70	100	143	40	60
Total	1,302	171	306	48	92	192	22	78

Southern Division, AAA
November 9, 1943

Table 19.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Louisiana, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Coastal Plain 1/		Middle Coastal Plain 2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Percent					
0- 19	12	8	5	6	10	7
20- 39	28	8	20	14	25	10
40- 59	25	8	25	14	25	10
60- 79	20	21	26	17	22	21
80- 99	11	13	12	11	11	13
100-119	3	9	7	10	5	9
120-139	1	7	2	5	1	6
140-159	*	6	2	7	1	6
160-179	*	5	0	2	*	4
180-199		5	0	1	0	4
200-219		[illegible]	1	4	*	3
220-239		[illegible]		2		2
240-259		2		2		2
260-279		1		1		1
280-299		1		1		1
300-319		1		1		1
320-339		*		1		*
340-359		*		1		*
360-379		*		0		*
380-399		*		0		*
400 and over		*		*		*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample:	997		305		1,302	

Sample parishes: 1/ Allen, Caddo, Rapides, Sabine, Union, Webster, and Winn.
2/ St. Helena and Washington.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 9, 1943

Table 20.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Mississippi counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Brown Loams	1,211	277	315	80	94	118	48	52
Amite	270	266	297	76	89	117	48	52
Hinds	360	319	363	91	109	120	43	57
Holmes	185	259	233	74	70	95	59	41
Montgomery	181	270	307	77	92	119	47	53
Yalobusha	215	298	400	90	120	133	48	52
Sand-Clay Hills	617	279	343	81	103	127	40	60
Clarke	165	245	280	70	84	120	47	53
Neshoba	307	298	377	85	113	133	35	65
Pontotoc	145	301	390	91	117	129	45	55
Black Belt								
Lowndes	59	203	253	58	76	131	42	58
Upper Coastal Plain								
Itawamba	227	291	450	88	135	153	35	65
Middle Coastal Plain	636	294	363	84	109	130	47	53
Covington	293	291	370	83	111	134	41	59
Greene	44	235	393	67	118	176	25	75
Simpson	299	357	327	102	98	96	56	44
Total	2,750	279	347	81	104	128	45	55

Southern Division, AAA
November 5, 1943

Table 21.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Mississippi, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Brown Loams 1/		Sand-Clay Hills 2/		Black Belt 3/		Upper Coastal Plain 4/		Middle Coastal Plain 5/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent											
0- 19	1	9	2	4	7	7	0	2	1	7	1	7
20- 39	8	15	6	12	22	23	2	10	7	14	7	14
40- 59	18	12	14	11	25	14	14	6	13	9	16	10
60- 79	23	18	26	16	27	24	25	11	18	14	23	17
80- 99	23	9	26	13	10	3	26	9	24	11	24	10
100-119	14	6	15	10	7	10	21	10	18	7	15	7
120-139	8	10	7	11	2	7	7	12	10	11	8	11
140-159	4	7	2	7		3	1	9	6	8	4	7
160-179	1	1	1	3		3	2	5	2	3	1	3
180-199	*	5	1	4		2	1	6	1	4	1	4
200-219	*	3	*	1		2	1	2	*	3	*	2
220-239	0	1	0	2		2		3		2	0	2
240-259	*	2	0	2				3		1	*	2
260-279	0	1	*	1				3		2	*	1
280-299	0	0		1				1		1	0	*
300-319	0	1		1				5		2	0	2
320-339	0	*		0				0		*	0	*
340-359	0	*		0				0		0	0	*
360-379	0	*		1				1		*	0	1
380-399	0	0		0				0		*	0	*
400 and over	*	*		*				2		1	*	*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	1,211		617		59		227		636		2,750	

Sample counties: 1/ Amite, Hinds, Holmes, Montgomery, and Yalobusha. 2/ Clarke, Neshoba, and Pontotoc. 3/ Lowndes. 4/ Itawamba. 5/ Covington, Greene, and Simpson.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 5, 1943

Table 22.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Oklahoma counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942		Computed oil outturn from		Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Rolling Plains	560	192	622	47	187	398	5	95
Caddo	261	235	807	57	242	424	3	97
Greer	169	173	587	42	176	419	5	95
Harmon	24	132	383	32	115	359	4	96
Jackson	106	202	577	49	173	353	10	90
Central Prairies	509	162	511	39	153	392	10	90
Grady	300	165	523	40	157	392	10	90
McClain	209	156	490	38	147	387	10	90
Cross Timbers	1,599	140	553	36	166	461	6	94
Carter	202	97	433	25	130	520	3	97
Hughes	165	144	620	37	186	503	4	96
Lincoln	179	133	570	34	171	503	6	94
Logan	54	144	530	35	159	454	7	93
Love	286	133	390	34	117	344	10	90
Okfuskee	268	152	573	39	172	441	6	94
Payne	136	218	460	53	138	260	10	90
Seminole	309	152	647	39	194	497	4	96
Eastern Prairies	376	148	477	38	143	376	9	91
Muskogee	222	129	457	33	137	415	10	90
Tulsa	77	234	537	60	161	268	6	94
Wagoner	77	148	497	38	149	392	8	92
Ozark-Ouachita	430	152	352	39	106	272	10	90
Latimer	210	136	327	35	98	280	10	90
McCurtain	220	156	357	40	107	268	10	90
Coastal Plains								
Bryan	288	133	640	34	192	565	3	97
Total	3,762	147	528	37	158	427	7	93

Southern Division, AAA October 15, 1943

Table 23.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Oklahoma, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Rolling Plains 1/		Central Prairies 2/		Cross Timbers 3/		Eastern Prairies 4/		Ozark-Ouachita 5/		Coastal Plains 6/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent													
0- 19	19	1	13	3	21	2	26	4	22	2	24	0	20	2
20- 39	24	4	47	9	42	5	35	8	39	8	43	1	39	6
40- 59	22	5	28	9	26	8	18	7	25	13	24	3	25	7
60- 79	17	6	8	10	8	9	11	9	10	18	6	6	10	9
80- 99	11	7	2	7	2	9	6	10	3	17	2	7	4	9
100-119	3	5	1	9	1	9	2	9	1	13	1	6	1	9
120-139	2	6	1	8	*	9	1	11	*	10		8	1	9
140-159	1	8	*	7	*	8	1	7		6		9	*	8
160-179	1	5		6	*	7		5		4		11	*	6
180-199		7		4	*	6		5		3		4	*	5
200-219		5		4	0	6		5		1		7	0	5
220-239		5		4	0	5		5		2		8	0	5
240-259		7		4	*	3		3		1		6	*	4
260-279		4		3		3		4		1		6		4
280-299		4		2		2		1		*		4		2
300-319		3		2		2		1		0		6		2
320-339		4		2		1		1		0		2		2
340-359		2		1		1		1		*		2		1
360-379		2		2		1		1		0		1		1
380-399		2		1		1		1		*		1		1
400 and over		8		3		3		2		1		2		3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	560		509		1,599		376		430		288		3,762	

Sample counties: 1/ Caddo, Greer, Harmon, and Jackson. 2/ Grady and McClain. 3/ Carter, Hughes, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Okfuskee, Payne, and Seminole. 4/ Muskogee, Tulsa, and Wagoner. 5/ Latimer and McCurtain. 6/ Bryan.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 15, 1943

Table 24.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Piedmont Plateau	93	310	443	90	128	142	25	75
Anderson	42	357	700	103	203	197	10	90
Edgefield	51	294	355	85	103	121	37	63
Fall Line Sand Hills	529	219	512	63	152	241	14	86
Aiken	233	215	517	62	155	250	8	92
Chesterfield	129	256	463	74	139	188	22	78
Lexington	167	232	503	67	146	218	16	84
Middle Coastal Plain	1,043	202	412	55	128	233	23	77
Allendale	267	173	300	47	90	191	25	75
Barnwell	291	158	417	43	125	291	11	89
Clarendon	120	305	357	83	107	129	47	53
Horry	69	331	910	90	273	303	9	91
Lee	130	206	310	56	93	166	27	73
Marion	166	448	650	122	195	160	29	71
Lower Coastal Plain	77	218	367	59	106	180	43	57
Colleton	46	209	383	57	111	195	33	67
Dorchester	31	253	310	69	90	130	58	42
Total	1,742	215	437	60	130	217	21	79

Southern Division, AAA
October 19, 1943

Table 25.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina Counties, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Piedmont Plateau 1/		Fall Line Sand Hills 2/		Middle Coastal Plain 3/		Lower Coastal Plain 4/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Percent									
0- 19	0	0	3	*	9	3	4	1	7	2
20- 39	10	3	16	4	25	12	18	20	20	9
40- 59	13	7	30	8	22	13	29	22	24	11
60- 79	14	14	23	12	13	13	29	16	17	13
80- 99	18	14	16	9	12	10	11	6	14	10
100-119	24	9	6	10	10	9	5	6	9	9
120-139	7	2	4	11	5	8	3	4	5	8
140-159	11	9	1	9	3	6	1	4	3	7
160-179	3	9	1	6	1	5		1	1	6
180-199		3	0	6	*	3		3	*	4
200-219		12	*	6	*	3		3	*	4
220-239		4	0	5	0	3		3	0	3
240-259		1	*	3	*	2		3	*	3
260-279		3	0	1		2		3	0	2
280-299		9	0	3		1		3	0	2
300-319		0	0	2		1		0	0	1
320-339		0	*	1		1		0	*	1
340-359		0		1		1		1		1
360-379		1		*		1		0		1
380-399				1		*		0		1
400 and over				2		3		1		2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample:	93		529		1,043		77		1,742	

Sample counties: 1/ Anderson and Edgefield. 2/ Aiken, Chesterfield, and Lexington. 3/ Allendale, Barnwell, Clarendon, Horry, Lee, and Marion. 4/ Colleton and Dorchester.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA October 20, 1943

Table 26.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Texas Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed oil outturn from: Cottonseed	Peanuts		Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
High Plains	289	222	602	50	181	362	8	92
Bailey	51	202	680	45	204	453	12	88
Dawson	80	220	377	49	113	231	16	84
Lamb	53	188	860	42	258	614	2	98
Lubbock	105	260	827	58	248	428	5	95
Rio Grande Plain	309	63	479	14	144	1,028	2	98
Atascosa	158	63	527	14	158	1,129	0	100
Duval	108	63	250	14	75	536	6	94
Starr	43	63	157	14	47	336	16	84
Edwards Plateau	295	103	503	23	151	656	2	98
Gillespie	63	81	443	18	133	739	2	98
San Saba	232	116	540	26	162	623	2	98
Rolling Plains	829	161	454	36	136	378	8	92
Callahan	203	121	597	27	119	441	6	94
Cottle	50	202	437	45	131	291	13	87
Garza	102	255	570	57	171	300	9	91
Mitchell	150	130	393	29	118	407	5	95
Stonewall	189	108	470	24	141	587	3	97
Wichita	33	291	490	65	147	226	18	82
Wilbarger	122	314	510	70	153	219	15	85
Cross Timbers	515	92	510	21	153	728	1	99
Comanche	293	90	510	20	153	765	0	100
Jack	68	108	427	24	128	533	7	93
Wise	154	99	527	22	158	718	2	98
Grand Prairie								
Bosque	84	102	350	25	105	420	8	92
Coastal Plain	1,875	125	423	29	127	438	11	89
Anderson	298	108	293	24	88	367	13	87
Brazos	75	148	250	33	75	227	20	80
Franklin	299	148	360	33	108	327	12	88
Gonzales	122	74	300	18	90	500	7	93
Grayson	299	159	747	39	224	574	0	100
Harrison	270	112	213	25	64	256	21	79
Lamar	175	139	407	34	122	359	7	93
Montgomery	39	76	227	17	68	400	10	90
Nacogdoches	298	116	297	26	89	342	8	92
Total	4,196	105	469	24	141	588	8	92

Southern Division, AAA
November 4, 1943

Table 27.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Texas, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	High Plains 1/		Rio Grande Plain 2/		Edwards Plateau 3/		Rolling Plains 4/		Cross Timbers 5/		Grand Prairie 6/		Coastal Plains 7/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts
								-Percent-								
0- 19	15	2	82	6	41	0	24	2	51	1	34	7	30	6	35	4
20- 39	23	4	17	12	48	4	40	8	44	3	54	11	49	12	43	10
40- 59	27	9	1	14	11	5	18	10	5	6	12	8	19	13	15	10
60- 79	20	5	*	8	*	4	9	8	*	6		12	2	13	4	10
80- 99	13	5		9		16	5	10	*	13		16	*	11	2	11
100-119	2	5		9		8	3	12		9		16	*	7	1	9
120-139	*	6		12		8	1	9		10		10	0	7	*	8
140-159	*	5		7		12	*	7		12		0	*	6	*	8
160-179		5		6		13		8		9		7		5		6
180-199		6		5		7		6		7		4		4		5
200-219		6		5		5		5		6		4		4		4
220-239		5		1		6		3		6		0		3		3
240-259		6		1		4		3		4		0		3		3
260-279		5		2		3		3		3		1		2		2
280-299		5		1		1		2		1		2		1		1
300-319		2		*		1		1		1		1		1		1
320-339		2		1		1		1		1		0		1		1
340-359		3		*		2		1		1		1		1		1
360-379		4		0		*		*		1				*		1
380-399		3		*		*		1		0				*		1
400 and over		7		1		*		*		*				*		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	289		309		295		829		515		84		1,875		4,196	

Sample counties: 1/ Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Lubbock. 2/ Atascosa, Duval, and Starr. 3/ Gillespi and San Saba. 4/ Callahan, Cottle, Garza, Mitchell, Stonewall, Wichita, and Wilbarger. 5/ Comanche, Jack, and Wise. 6/ Bosque. 7/ Anderson, Brazos, Franklin, Gonzales, Grayson, Harrison, Lamar, Montgomery, and Nacogdoches.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA November 4, 1943

Table 28.- Relative advantage of peanuts over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Texas, 1942

Area	Percent of farms producing more than as much oil per acre from peanuts as from cottonseed						Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from cottonseed than from peanuts	Number of farms in sample
	6 times	5 times	4 times	3 times	2 times	1 time		
	Percent							Number
High Plains 1/	30	36	43	60	77	91	9	289
Rio Grande Plain 2/	68	75	80	85	90	97	3	309
Edwards Plateau 3/	57	70	77	84	93	97	3	295
Rolling Plain 4/	26	34	45	61	78	94	6	829
Cross Timbers 5/	64	73	84	91	95	99	1	515
Grand Prairie 6/	26	37	46	64	77	93	7	84
Coastal Plain 7/	26	35	45	58	74	91	9	1,875
Total	36	44	53	64	79	93	7	4,196

Sample counties: 1/ Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Lubbock. 2/ Atascosa, Duval, and Starr. 3/ Gillespie and San Saba. 4/ Callahan, Cottle, Garza, Mitchell, Stonewall, Wichita, and Wilbarger. 5/ Comanche, Jack, and Wise. 6/ Bosque. 7/ Anderson, Brazos, Franklin, Grayson, Harrison, Gonzales, Lamar, Montgomery, and Nacogdoches.

Southern Division, AAA
November 3, 1943

Table 29.- Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of peanut oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Texas, 1942

Ratio	High Plains 1/	Rio Grande Plain 2/	Edwards Plateau 3/	Rolling Plains 4/	Cross Timbers 5/	Grand Prairie 6/	Coastal Plain 7/	State
Percent				Percent				
Under 60	6	*	*	3	*	5	3	3
60- 79	2	1	*	2	*	2	3	2
80- 99	1	2	3	1	1	0	3	2
Under 100	9	3	3	6	1	7	9	7
100-119	3	2	1	3	1	0	4	3
120-139	2	1	1	3	1	7	4	3
140-159	3	1	*	4	1	2	3	3
160-179	4	2	1	3	1	5	3	3
180-199	2	1	1	3	*	2	3	2
100-199	14	7	4	16	4	16	17	14
200-219	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	3
220-239	5	*	2	5	*	4	3	3
240-259	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	3
260-279	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	3
280-299	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
200-299	17	5	9	17	4	13	16	15
300-319	4	1	1	3	2	4	3	2
320-339	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	2
340-359	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3
360-379	4	1	1	3	1	4	3	2
380-399	3	*	2	3	1	4	2	2
300-399	17	5	7	16	7	18	13	11
400-419	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	2
420-439	1	1	1	3	2	0	2	2
440-459	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
460-479	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	1
480-499	1	1	*	2	2	2	2	2
400-499	7	5	7	11	11	9	10	9
500-519	1	1	2	3	2	0	3	2
520-539	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2
540-559	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	2
560-579	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1
580-599	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1
500-599	6	7	13	8	9	11	9	8
600 and over	30	68	57	26	64	26	26	36
Number of farms in sample	289	309	295	829	515	84	1,875	4,196

Sample counties: 1/ Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Lubbock.
2/ Atascosa, Duval, and Starr.
3/ Gillespie and San Saba.
4/ Callahan, Cottle, Garza, Mitchell, Stonewall, Wichita, and Wilbarger.
5/ Comanche, Jack, and Wise.
6/ Bosque.
7/ Anderson, Brazos, Franklin, Grayson, Harrison, Gonzales, Lamar, Montgomery, and Nacogdoches.

* Less than 5 tenths of one percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 3, 1943

Table 30.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas, Southern Region, 1942

Number and name of area 1/	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. High Plains	289	222	602	154	301	195	18	82
3. Rio Grande Plain	309	63	479	44	240	545	11	89
4. Edwards Plateau	295	103	503	71	252	355	7	93
5. Rolling Plains	1,390	184	579	134	290	216	20	80
6. Oklahoma Central Prairies	509	162	511	127	256	202	22	78
8. East Oklahoma Prairies	382	148	477	123	238	193	23	77
9. Cross Timbers	2,114	133	547	105	274	261	14	86
10. Grand Prairie	84	102	350	78	175	224	19	81
13. Coastal Plain	3,623	144	537	109	268	246	30	70
14. Ozark-Ouachita Highlands	1,117	160	370	134	185	138	31	69
17. Brown Loams	1,212	277	315	208	135	65	76	24
18. Sand-Clay Hills	704	276	341	209	147	70	72	28
19. Black Belt	555	187	236	142	101	71	66	34
20. Upper Coastal Plain	979	267	383	192	165	86	67	33
21. Limestone Basin	300	311	710	216	305	141	26	74
22. Sand Mountain	597	490	846	341	364	107	52	48
23. Appalachian Highlands	133	250	305	174	131	75	68	32
25. Piedmont Plateau	1,605	251	355	185	153	83	65	35
26. Fall Line Sand Hills	711	181	520	144	224	156	35	65
27. Coastal Plain - Red Belt	299	229	577	165	248	150	23	77
28. Middle Coastal Plain	6,259	192	662	142	285	201	27	73
29. Lower Coastal Plain	114	223	446	168	192	114	51	49
31. Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	133	153	431	113	185	164	26	74
Southern Region	23,715	188	584	141	269	191	36	64

1/ Numbers correspond with area numbers on map in this report.

Southern Division, AAA
November 17, 1943

Table 31.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942

State	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	3,873	179	593	130	255	196	47	53
Arkansas	1,150	188	396	158	198	125	38	62
Florida	876	151	535	112	230	205	15	85
Georgia	4,054	203	637	147	274	186	25	75
Louisiana	1,302	171	306	132	153	116	41	59
Mississippi	2,751	279	347	211	149	71	76	24
Oklahoma	3,769	147	528	120	264	220	20	80
South Carolina	1,742	215	437	169	188	111	51	49
Texas	4,196	105	469	74	234	316	19	81
Southern Region	23,713	188	584	141	269	191	36	64

Southern Division, AAA
November 17, 1943

Table 32.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by States, Southern Region, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Alabama		Arkansas		Florida		Georgia		Louisiana		Mississippi		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Texas		Southern Region	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	-Percent-																			
0- 49	9	13	6	4	16	4	4	4	9	12	1	18	14	4	6	8	27	8	11	9
50- 99	19	17	20	18	33	8	22	9	23	15	6	24	28	12	17	20	37	15	24	15
100-149	19	14	26	15	24	12	29	12	23	25	14	19	29	14	21	18	22	14	23	15
150-199	17	13	23	17	17	16	24	14	23	17	22	15	15	13	17	15	8	14	17	14
200-249	13	10	14	16	6	16	12	15	12	8	25	9	7	12	14	11	3	12	11	12
250-299	9	8	7	11	3	11	6	13	7	9	17	6	4	10	10	8	2	10	7	10
300-349	6	7	3	7	1	10	2	11	2	5	9	5	2	8	7	7	1	8	4	8
350-399	4	6	1	3	*	8	1	8	1	4	4	2	1	7	4	4	*	5	2	5
400-449	2	4	*	3	*	7	*	5	*	2	2	2	*	5	3	3	*	5	1	4
450-499	1	3	*	2	0	5	*	3	*	1	*	*	*	4	1	1	*	3	*	3
500-549	1	2	*	3	*	2	*	2	*	1	*	*	*	3	*	1		2	*	2
550-599		1		1	*	1	*	1		*	*	*		2	*	1		1		1
600-649		1		*	0	*		1		*	*	*		2	*	1		1		1
650-699		*		*	*	*		1		*	*	0		1	*	1		1		*
700-749		*		*		*		*		*	*	*		1	*	*		*		*
750 and over		1		*		*		1		1	*			2	*	1		1		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	3,873		1,150		876		4,054		1,302		2,751		3,769		1,742		4,196		23,713	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 33.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Alabama Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Limestone Basin								
Limestone	300	311	710	216	305	141	26	74
Upper Coastal Plain	752	249	332	173	143	83	67	33
Elmore	251	205	303	143	130	91	59	41
Franklin	206	334	437	232	188	81	67	33
Lamar	295	295	333	205	143	70	75	25
Sand Mountain	597	490	846	341	364	107	51	49
Cullman	299	497	1,023	346	440	127	30	70
DeKalb	298	481	597	335	257	77	74	26
Appalachian Highlands	133	250	305	174	131	75	69	31
Calhoun	74	268	313	187	135	72	69	31
Shelby	59	217	290	151	125	83	68	32
Piedmont Plateau	619	227	283	163	122	75	66	34
Lee	350	125	190	90	82	91	58	42
Randolph	269	254	307	182	132	73	71	29
Black Belt	496	178	227	135	98	73	71	29
Hale	254	231	190	176	82	47	84	16
Lowndes	242	149	247	113	106	94	48	52
Sand-Clay Hills								
Clarke	87	138	240	105	103	98	56	44
Middle Coastal Plain	889	148	682	113	293	259	11	89
Coffee	293	156	821	119	353	297	2	98
Conecuh	296	167	510	127	219	172	24	76
Henry	300	138	624	105	268	255	2	98
Total	3,873	179	593	130	255	196	48	52

Southern Division, AAA
October 19, 1943

Table 34.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Alabama, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Limestone Basin 1/		Upper Coastal Plain 2/		Sand Mountain 3/		Appalachian Highland 4/		Piedmont Plateau 5/		Black Belt 6/		Sand-Clay Hills 7/		Middle Coastal Plain 8/		State	
	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cot-ton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent																	
0- 49	0	0	2	16	0	*	2	19	13	28	14	32	22	30	17	1	9	13
50- 99	2	0	13	24	*	2	11	27	32	31	27	36	36	31	30	4	19	17
100-149	16	5	18	22	1	9	30	20	22	19	22	14	21	15	26	11	19	14
150-199	27	20	22	15	6	12	23	9	16	10	14	8	12	18	16	13	17	13
200-249	24	16	24	8	9	10	20	14	8	7	10	6	3	2	8	15	13	10
250-299	20	9	11	6	19	12	9	4	6	2	6	2	3	1	2	14	9	8
300-349	8	16	6	4	22	12	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	2	1	13	6	7
350-399	2	11	3	2	17	9	1	2	1	1	2	1		0	*	13	4	6
400-449	1	10	1	2	13	8	1	1	*	*	1	*		0	*	9	2	4
450-499		7	*	1	7	9	0			*	*			0	0	3	1	3
500-549		4		*	6	5	0			*	*			1	*	1	1	2
550-599		2		*		3	0									2		1
600-649				*		2	1									1		1
650-699				*		2										*		*
700-749				*		2										0		*
750 and over				*		3										*		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	300		752		597		133		619		496		87		889		3,873	

Sample counties: 1/ Limestone. 2/ Elmore, Franklin and Lamar. 3/ Cullman and DeKalb. 4/ Calhoun and Shelby. 5/ Lee and Randolph. 6/ Hale and Lowndes. 7/ Clarke. 8/ Coffee, Conecuh, and Henry.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 29, 1943

Table 35.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Ozark-Ouachita Highlands	687	184	427	155	214	138	30	70
Faulkner	162	226	537	190	268	141	17	83
Garland	29	137	330	115	165	143	48	52
Izard	40	256	390	215	195	91	67	33
Logan	209	150	363	126	182	144	33	67
Montgomery	69	130	507	109	254	233	17	83
Searcy	40	130	433	109	216	198	32	68
Sebastian	67	140	437	118	218	185	21	79
Sharp	35	294	487	247	244	99	63	37
Stone	36	174	413	146	206	141	31	69
Coastal Plains	463	191	367	161	184	114	49	51
Columbia	121	208	393	175	196	112	50	50
Little River	52	137	307	115	154	134	38	62
Miller	57	185	337	156	168	108	56	44
Ouachita	89	198	337	167	168	101	55	45
Union	144	212	437	178	218	122	45	55
Total	1,150	188	396	158	198	125	38	62

Southern Division, AAA
September 14, 1943

Table 36.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Arkansas, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Ozark-Ouachita Highlands 1/		Coastal Plains 2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Percent					
0- 49	8	1	3	9	6	4
50- 99	23	17	15	19	20	18
100-149	24	14	30	15	26	15
150-199	22	18	24	18	23	17
200-249	13	16	17	17	14	16
250-299	7	13	7	8	7	11
300-349	2	9	3	5	3	7
350-399	1	3	1	2	1	3
400-449	*	4	*	3	*	3
450-499	*	1		1	*	2
500-549	*	3		2	*	3
550-599	*	*		1		1
600-649		1		*		*
650-699		*				*
700-749		*				*
750 and over		*		*		*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample:	687		463		1,150	

Sample counties: 1/ Faulkner, Garland, Izard, Logan, Montgomery, Searcy, Sebastian, Sharp, and Stone.
2/ Columbia, Little River, Miller, Ouachita, and Union.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
September 17, 1943

Table 37.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Middle Coastal Plain-	743	150	569	111	245	221	10	90
Jackson	300	149	557	110	240	218	7	93
Leon	143	91	321	67	138	206	24	76
Santa Rosa	300	185	803	137	345	252	6	94
Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods Suwannee	133	153	431	113	185	164	26	74
Total	876	151	535	112	230	205	15	85

Southern Division, AAA
October 16, 1943

Table 38.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Florida Counties, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Middle Coastal Plain 1/		Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods 2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	-Percent-					
0- 49	16	3	14	8	16	4
50- 99	33	7	34	14	33	8
100-149	23	11	30	20	24	12
150-199	18	15	13	21	17	16
200-249	6	16	2	19	6	16
250-299	3	11	4	5	3	11
300-349	1	11	2	4	1	10
350-399	*	9	1	5	*	8
400-449	*	8		1	*	7
450-499	0	5		2	0	5
500-549	*	2		0	*	2
550-599	*	1		1	*	1
600-649	0	*			0	*
650-699	*	*			*	*
700-749		1				*
750 and over		*				*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	743		133		876	

Sample counties: 1/ Jackson, Leon, and Santa Rosa.
2/ Suwannee.
* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 2, 1943

Table 39.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Georgia Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Piedmont Plateau	893	245	347	182	149	82	66	34
Baldwin	173	218	320	162	138	85	66	34
Coweta	120	276	463	205	199	97	58	42
McDuffie	23	214	327	159	141	87	70	30
Morgan	301	352	333	261	143	55	86	14
Talbot	276	149	283	110	122	111	48	52
Fall Line Sand Hills								
Crawford	182	163	523	121	225	186	12	88
Coastal Plain - Red Belt								
Sumter	299	229	577	165	248	150	23	77
Middle Coastal Plain	2,643	193	680	139	292	210	12	88
Bulloch	193	183	900	132	387	293	2	98
Burke	249	239	507	172	218	127	39	61
Coffee	301	168	743	121	319	264	5	95
Colquitt	295	217	653	156	281	180	15	85
Early	301	187	757	135	326	241	4	96
Laurens	297	206	573	148	246	166	22	78
Lowndes	252	198	710	142	305	215	14	86
Toombs	196	168	813	121	350	289	7	93
Wilcox	259	172	583	124	251	202	11	89
Worth	300	187	687	135	295	219	5	95
Lower Coastal Plain								
Pierce	37	236	653	170	281	165	19	81
Total	4,054	203	637	147	274	186	25	75

Southern Division, AAA
October 30, 1943

Table 40.- Frequency distribution of meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Georgia, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Piedmont Plateau 1/		Fall Line Sand Hills 2/		Coastal Plain Red Belt 3/		Middle Coastal Plain 4/		Lower Coastal Plain 5/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent											
0- 49	4	13	2	0	2	*	5	1	5	0	4	4
50- 99	18	27	34	5	21	4	23	4	16	3	22	9
100-149	19	23	42	17	20	9	31	8	35	11	29	12
150-199	19	14	15	26	24	24	26	12	14	19	24	14
200-249	15	10	4	25	19	18	11	15	11	21	12	15
250-299	13	5	2	12	11	18	3	16	14	5	6	13
300-349	8	4	1	6	2	11	1	14	0	14	2	11
350-399	3	2		2	1	9	*	10	5	8	1	8
400-449	1	1		2		4	*	7		8	*	5
450-499	*	1		1		1	*	5		3	*	3
500-549	*	*		1		1	*	3		5	*	2
550-599	*	*		1		*		2		3	*	1
600-649		0		0		1		1				1
650-699		0		1				1				1
700-749		*		0				0				*
750 and over				1				1				1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	893		182		299		2,643		37		4,054	

Sample counties: 1/ Baldwin, Coweta, McDuffie, Morgan, and Talbot. 2/ Crawford. 3/ Sumter. 4/ Bulloch, Burke, Coffee, Colquitt, Early, Laurens, Lowndes, Toombs, Wilcox, and Worth. 5/ Pierce.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 1, 1943

Table 41.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Louisiana parishes, 1942

Parish and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coastal Plain	997	164	304	128	152	119	36	64
Allen	28	218	590	171	295	173	18	82
Caddo	316	113	193	88	96	109	36	64
Rapides	29	264	487	207	244	118	41	59
Sabine	168	179	420	140	210	150	34	66
Union	245	250	547	196	274	140	25	75
Webster	143	183	243	143	122	85	63	37
Winn	68	172	433	135	216	160	31	69
Middle Coastal Plain	305	255	334	189	167	88	57	43
St. Helena	107	231	337	171	168	98	43	57
Washington	198	261	333	193	166	86	65	35
Total	1,302	171	306	132	153	116	41	59

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 42.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Louisiana, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Coastal Plain 1/		Middle Coastal Plain 2/		State	
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Percent					
0- 49	11	11	3	14	9	12
50- 99	25	13	19	20	23	15
100-149	23	24	21	23	23	25
150-199	23	18	24	14	23	17
200-249	11	8	17	9	12	8
250-299	6	10	9	6	7	9
300-349	1	6	4	4	2	5
350-399	*	4	1	4	1	4
400-449	*	3	1	3	*	2
450-499	*	1	0	1	*	1
500-549		1	1	1	*	1
550-599		*		1		*
600-649		*		0		*
650-699		*		0		*
700-749		0		*		*
750 and over		1		*		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	997		305		1,302	

Sample parishes: 1/ Allen, Caddo, Sabine, Union, Webster, and Winn.
2/ St. Helena and Washington.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 43.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yields per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Brown Loams	1,212	277	315	209	135	65	76	24
Amite	270	266	297	198	128	65	78	22
Hinds	360	319	363	238	156	66	74	26
Holmes	185	259	233	193	100	52	84	16
Montgomery	182	270	307	201	132	66	73	27
Yalobusha	215	298	400	235	172	73	74	26
Sand-Clay Hills	617	279	343	211	147	70	75	25
Clarke	165	245	280	182	120	66	72	28
Neshoba	307	298	377	222	162	73	77	23
Pontotoc	145	301	390	237	168	71	73	27
Black Belt								
Lowndes	59	203	253	151	109	72	66	34
Upper Coastal Plain								
Itawamba	227	291	450	229	194	85	67	33
Middle Coastal Plain	636	294	363	219	156	71	79	21
Covington	293	291	370	217	159	73	72	28
Greene	44	235	393	179	169	94	57	43
Simpson	299	357	327	266	141	53	90	10
Total	2,751	279	347	211	149	71	76	24

Southern Division, AAA
November 9, 1943

Table 44.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Mississippi, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Brown Loams 1/		Sand-Clay Hills 2/		Black Belt 3/		Upper Coastal Plain 4/		Middle Coastal Plain 5/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent											
0- 49	1	20	1	14	7	20	0	10	1	20	1	18
50- 99	7	25	6	22	19	35	2	16	6	19	6	24
100-149	17	18	12	24	29	19	12	20	11	19	14	19
150-199	21	14	24	17	25	14	23	16	16	17	22	15
200-249	24	9	25	9	10	7	27	13	25	10	25	9
250-299	15	6	18	6	8	3	22	8	18	5	17	6
300-349	9	5	8	4	0	2	9	6	12	4	9	5
350-399	4	1	3	1	2		2	3	7	2	4	2
400-449	2	1	1	2			1	6	3	2	2	2
450-499	*	*	1	*			1	0	1	*	*	*
500-549	*	1	1	1			1	1	*	*	*	*
550-599	*	*	0	*				0	*	1	*	*
600-649	*	*	0	*				1		1	*	*
650-699	*	0	0								*	0
700-749	0	*	0								*	*
750 and over	*		*								*	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	1,212		617		59		227		636		2,751	

Sample counties: 1/ Amite, Hinds, Holmes, Montgomery, and Yalobusha.
2/ Clarke, Neshoba, and Pontotoc.
3/ Lowndes.
4/ Itawamba.
5/ Covington, Greene, and Simpson.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 9, 1943

Table 45.-- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Oklahoma Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from				
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts		Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Rolling Plains	561	192	622	151	311	206	16	84
Caddo	262	235	807	185	404	218	14	86
Greer	169	173	587	136	294	216	18	82
Harmon	24	132	383	104	192	185	8	92
Jackson	106	202	577	159	288	181	21	79
Central Prairies	509	162	511	127	256	202	22	78
Grady	300	165	523	130	262	202	22	78
McClain	209	156	490	123	245	199	22	78
Cross Timbers	1,599	140	553	116	276	238	18	82
Carter	202	97	433	81	216	267	11	89
Hughes	166	144	620	120	310	258	11	89
Lincoln	178	133	570	110	285	259	13	87
Logan	54	144	530	113	265	235	22	78
Love	286	133	390	110	195	177	28	72
Okfuskee	268	152	573	126	286	227	14	86
Payne	136	218	460	171	230	134	38	62
Seminole	309	152	647	126	324	257	13	87
Eastern Prairies	382	148	477	123	238	193	23	77
Muskogee	228	129	457	107	228	213	21	79
Tulsa	77	234	537	194	268	138	32	68
Wagoner	77	148	497	123	248	202	21	79
Ozark-Ouachita	430	152	352	126	176	140	33	67
Latimer	210	136	327	113	164	145	32	68
McCurtain	220	156	357	130	178	137	34	66
Coastal Plains								
Bryan	288	133	640	110	320	291	8	92
Total	3,769	147	528	120	264	220	20	80

Southern Division, AAA
October 15, 1943

Table 46.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Oklahoma, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Rolling Plains 1/		Central Prairies 2/		Cross Timbers 3/		Eastern Prairies 4/		Ozark-Ouachita 5/		Coastal Plains 6/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent													
0- 49	15	2	8	6	14	4	19	7	16	4	14	0	14	4
50- 99	18	7	27	14	29	11	32	13	28	19	35	5	28	12
100-149	19	10	39	13	32	13	18	15	28	26	31	10	29	14
150-199	18	8	15	13	16	14	13	13	16	22	12	9	15	13
200-249	12	10	6	11	6	13	7	13	8	13	4	12	7	12
250-299	11	9	3	9	2	10	6	9	3	7	2	16	4	10
300-349	4	10	1	7	1	9	3	7	1	4	2	8	2	8
350-399	2	7	1	7	*	7	0	7		2		11	1	7
400-449	1	10	*	5	*	4	1	4		1		8	*	5
450-499	*	6	*	4	*	4	1	3		1		8	*	4
500-549	0	4		3	0	3	*	2		0		7	*	3
550-599	*	5		2	*	2		2		*		3		2
600-649		3		2	*	2		2		*		1		2
650-699		2		1		1		1		1		*		1
700-749		1		1		1		1				1		1
750 and over		6		2		2		1				1		2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	561		509		1,599		382		430		288		3,769	

Sample counties: 1/ Caddo, Greer, Harmon, and Jackson. 2/ Grady and McClain. 3/ Carter, Hughes, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Okfuskee, Payne, and Seminole. 4/ Muskogee, Tulsa, and Wagoner. 5/ Latimer and McCurtain. 6/ Bryan.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 3, 1943

Table 47.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected South Carolina Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yields per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from			Cotton-seed	Peanuts
				Cotton-seed	Peanuts			
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Piedmont Plateau	93	310	443	253	190	75	59	41
Anderson	42	357	700	291	301	103	40	60
Edgefield	51	294	355	240	153	64	75	25
Fall Line Sand Hills	529	219	512	179	220	123	43	57
Aiken	233	215	517	175	222	127	35	65
Chesterfield	129	256	463	209	199	95	55	45
Lexington	167	232	503	189	216	114	46	54
Middle Coastal Plain	1,043	202	412	155	177	114	52	48
Allendale	267	173	300	133	129	97	52	48
Barnwell	291	158	417	121	179	148	33	67
Clarendon	120	305	357	235	154	66	80	20
Horry	69	331	910	255	391	153	32	68
Lee	130	206	310	158	133	84	60	40
Marion	166	448	650	344	280	81	70	30
Lower Coastal Plain	77	218	367	168	158	94	66	34
Colleton	46	209	383	161	165	102	61	39
Dorchester	31	253	310	195	133	68	74	26
Total	1,742	215	437	169	188	111	51	49

Southern Division, AAA
October 30, 1943

Table 48.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in South Carolina, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Piedmont Plateau 1/		Fall Line Sand Hills 2/		Middle Coastal Plain 3/		Lower Coastal Plain 4/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Peanuts
	Percent									
0- 49	0	2	2	2	8	11	3	16	6	8
50- 99	8	13	14	16	20	22	13	33	17	20
100-149	11	23	24	17	21	18	24	17	21	18
150-199	14	11	24	19	14	14	31	8	17	15
200-249	13	11	16	14	12	10	17	8	14	11
250-299	18	11	10	10	10	6	6	3	10	8
300-349	16	15	5	11	7	5	4	5	7	7
350-399	6	3	3	3	4	4	1	4	4	4
400-449	11	10	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	3
450-499	2	0	1	1	1	2		0	1	1
500-549	1	1	0	1	*	2		1	*	1
550-599			0	1	*	1		0	*	1
600-649			*	*	0	1		0	*	1
650-699			*	*	0	1		1	*	1
700-749			0	*	*	*			*	*
750 and over			*	1	0	1			*	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	93		529		1,043		77		1,742	

Sample counties: 1/ Anderson and Edgefield.
2/ Aiken, Chesterfield, and Lexington.
3/ Allendale, Barnwell, Clarendon, Horry, Lee, and Marion.
4/ Colleton and Dorchester.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
October 20, 1943

Table 49.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, selected Texas Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yield per acre, peanuts to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Peanuts	Computed meal outturn from: Cottonseed	Peanuts		Cottonseed	Peanuts
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
High Plains	289	222	602	154	301	195	18	82
Bailey	51	202	680	140	340	243	16	84
Dawson	80	220	377	152	188	124	35	65
Lamb	53	188	860	130	430	331	8	92
Lubbock	105	260	827	180	414	230	12	88
Rio Grande Plain	309	63	479	44	240	545	11	89
Atascosa	158	63	527	44	264	600	3	97
Duval	108	63	250	44	125	284	14	86
Starr	43	63	157	44	78	177	33	67
Edwards Plateau	295	103	503	71	252	355	7	93
Gillespie	63	81	443	56	222	396	5	95
San Saba	232	116	540	80	270	338	7	93
Rolling Plains	829	161	454	112	227	203	22	78
Callahan	203	121	397	84	198	236	19	81
Cottle	30	202	437	140	218	156	30	70
Garza	102	255	570	177	285	161	27	73
Mitchell	150	130	393	90	196	218	16	84
Stonewall	189	108	470	75	235	313	11	89
Wichita	33	291	490	202	245	121	39	61
Wilbarger	122	314	510	218	255	117	43	57
Cross Timbers	515	92	510	64	255	398	4	96
Comanche	293	90	510	62	255	411	2	98
Jack	68	108	427	75	214	285	12	88
Wise	154	99	527	69	264	383	3	97
Grand Prairie								
Bosque	84	102	350	78	175	224	19	81
Coastal Plain	1,875	125	423	89	212	238	25	75
Anderson	298	108	293	75	146	195	25	75
Brazos	75	148	250	103	125	121	47	53
Franklin	299	148	360	103	180	175	28	72
Gonzales	122	74	300	56	150	268	16	84
Grayson	299	159	747	121	374	309	2	98
Harrison	270	112	213	78	106	136	41	59
Lamar	175	139	407	106	204	192	26	74
Montgomery	39	76	227	53	114	215	28	72
Nacogdoches	298	116	297	80	148	185	24	76
Total	4,196	105	469	74	234	316	19	81

Southern Division, AAA
November 5, 1943

Table 50.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and peanuts, by areas in Texas, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	High Plains 1/		Rio Grande Plain 2/		Edwards Plateau 3/		Rolling Plains 4/		Cross Timbers 5/		Grand Prairie 6/		Coastal Plains 7/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts	Cotton-seed	Pea-nuts
	Percent															
0- 49	11	4	69	12	32	3	17	7	42	2	27	16	22	12	27	8
50- 99	17	11	27	20	43	6	33	14	45	9	51	11	40	20	37	15
100-149	20	7	3	12	21	13	24	14	12	12	18	20	28	19	22	14
150-199	19	9	1	15	4	16	11	15	1	16	4	24	8	14	8	14
200-249	18	10	*	16		15	7	12	*	15		10	2	10	3	12
250-299	12	6		9		17	4	12		17		8	*	7	2	10
300-349	2	10		7		8	3	9		10		4	0	6	1	8
350-399	1	7		3		9	1	5		7		2	0	4	*	5
400-449	0	9		2		5	*	4		6		1	*	4	*	5
450-499	*	7		2		3	*	4		2		2	*	1	*	3
500-549		3		1		2		1		2		1		1		2
550-599		4		*		2		2		1		1		1		1
600-649		4		*		1		*		1				1		1
650-699		3		0		*		1		*				*		1
700-749		2		0		0		0		*				*		*
750 and over		4		1		*		*		*				*		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	289		309		295		829		515		84		1,875		4,196	

Sample counties: 1/ Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Lubbock. 2/ Atascosa, Duval, and Starr. 3/ Gillespie and San Saba. 4/ Callahan, Cottle, Garza, Mitchell, Stonewall, Wichita, and Wilbarger. 5/ Comanche, Jack and Wise. 6/ Bosque. 7/ Anderson, Brazos, Franklin, Gonzales, Grayson, Harrison, Lamar, Montgomery, and Nacogdoches.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 3, 1943

Table 51.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, State and area summary, Southern Region, 1942

State and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yields per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed oil outturn from cottonseed	Computed oil outturn from soybeans		Cottonseed	Soybeans
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Arkansas	2,135	518	17.0	167	130	78	76	24
Louisiana	815	386	11.5	116	95	82	64	36
Mississippi	1,037	447	15.8	148	133	90	64	36
Texas 1/	70	291	8.7	65	75	115	47	53
Total	4,057	440	15.4	136	123	90	70	30
Mississippi River Delta	3,129	493	16.3	161	130	81	73	27
Arkansas 2/	2,096	531	17.1	172	130	76	77	23
Louisiana 3/	261	445	12.2	134	100	75	75	25
Mississippi 4/	772	465	16.3	156	137	88	62	38
Red River Delta	298	326	12.7	97	100	103	63	37
Arkansas 5/	39	230	13.4	67	102	152	26	74
Louisiana 6/	259	352	11.8	106	97	92	69	31
Other Louisiana areas 7/	295	290	11.2	87	92	106	49	51
Other Mississippi areas 8/	265	324	10.1	97	85	88	70	30

Sample counties: 1/ Bailey, Lamb, Lubbock, and Wilbarger.
2/ Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Lee, and Mississippi.
3/ Concordia, Madison, and Morehouse.
4/ Coahoma, Holmes, Sharkey, and Sunflower.
5/ Little River and Miller.
6/ Caddo and Rapides.
7/ Saint Landry.
8/ Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 52.- Relative advantage (or disadvantage) of soybeans over cottonseed in per acre oil production, by areas in Arkansas and Mississippi, 1942

State and area	Percent of farms producing					Number of farms in sample
	Less than 50 percent	Less than 100 percent	100 percent or more	150 percent or more	200 percent or more	
	as much oil per acre from soybeans as from cottonseed					
	Percent					Number
Delta						
Arkansas 1/	21	76	24	5	1	2,096
Mississippi 2/	7	62	38	11	5	773
Other areas						
Arkansas 3/	3	25	75	52	33	39
Mississippi 4/	39	74	26	14	6	265
Total						
Arkansas	20	75	25	5	2	2,135
Mississippi	15	66	34	11	5	1,038
Grand total	18	71	29	8	3	3,173

Sample counties: 1/ Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Lee, and Mississippi.
2/ Coahoma, Holmes, Sharkey, and Sunflower.
3/ Little River and Miller.
4/ Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 53.- Frequency distribution of farms by ratio of soybean oil yield per acre to cottonseed oil yield per acre, by areas in Arkansas and Mississippi, 1942

Ratio	Delta			Other areas			Grand total
	Arkansas 1/	Mississippi 2/	Total	Arkansas 3/	Mississippi 4/	Total	
Percent	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			Percent	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		
0- 9	0	0	0	0	4	3	*
10- 19	1	*	1	0	9	8	1
20- 29	4	1	3	0	9	8	3
30- 39	7	1	6	0	7	6	6
40- 49	9	5	8	3	10	10	8
0- 49	21	7	18	3	39	35	18
50- 59	10	10	10	3	8	7	10
60- 69	13	12	13	3	5	5	12
70- 79	13	11	13	4	8	8	12
80- 89	10	11	10	8	8	8	10
90- 99	9	11	9	4	6	6	9
50- 99	55	55	55	22	35	34	53
100-109	7	8	7	8	3	3	7
110-119	4	6	5	9	2	3	5
120-129	3	6	4	3	3	3	4
130-139	3	4	3	3	2	2	3
140-149	2	3	2	0	2	1	2
100-149	19	27	21	23	12	12	21
150-159	2	1	2	13	1	2	2
160-169	2	2	1	3	3	3	1
170-179	*	1	*	3	2	2	1
180-189	*	1	1	0	1	1	1
190-199	*	1	*	0	1	1	*
150-199	4	6	4	19	8	9	5
200 and over	1	5	2	33	6	10	3
Number of farms in sample	2,096	773	2,869	39	265	304	3,173

Sample counties: 1/ Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Lee, and Mississippi.
2/ Coahoma, Holmes, Sharkey, and Sunflower.
3/ Little River and Miller.
4/ Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha.
* Less than 5 tenths of one percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 54.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed oil outturn from			Cottonseed	Soybeans
				Cottonseed	Soybeans			
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Red River Delta	39	230	13.4	67	102	152	26	74
Little River	15	249	13.4	73	102	140	20	80
Miller	24	219	13.4	64	102	159	29	71
Mississippi River Delta	2,096	531	17.1	172	130	76	77	23
Chicot	68	396	12.2	128	93	73	72	28
Clay	176	411	13.8	133	105	79	61	39
Craighead	357	519	16.4	168	125	74	77	23
Crittenden	264	588	16.3	190	124	65	85	15
Lee	114	430	11.9	139	91	65	82	18
Mississippi	1,117	600	19.3	194	147	76	77	23
Total	2,135	518	17.0	167	130	78	76	24

Southern Division, AAA
September 14, 1943

Table 55.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans by sample counties, Arkansas Delta, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Chicot		Clay		Craighead		Crittenden		Lee		Missis-sippi		Delta total	
	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans
	Percent													
Under 60	5	16	5	16	1	9	10		1	22	*	3	1	7
60- 79	7	32	6	21	1	14	14		3	24	*	8	1	12
80- 99	21	15	13	15	3	13	5		6	17	2	10	4	11
100-119	18	15	17	14	6	13	3	20	20	15	3	12	6	14
120-139	13	5	13	10	13	9	8	11	25	8	7	10	10	10
140-159	13	13	19	8	17	22	13	25	18	8	13	27	14	23
160-179	9	3	12	6	23	6	19	3	17	2	16	7	17	6
180-199	7		7	5	16	7	15	6	3	2	16	9	14	7
200-219	3		3	1	13	1	18	1	4		16	2	14	2
220-239	1		2	1	4	2	12	2	1	2	12	7	9	4
240-259	3	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	2		6	1	4	1
260 and over			1	1	1	3	7	2			9	4	6	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	68		176		357		264		114		1,117		2,096	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
September 15, 1943

Table 56.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942

Parish and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yields per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed oil outturn from			Cottonseed	Soybeans
				Cottonseed	Soybeans			
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Mississippi River Delta	261	445	12.2	134	100	75	75	25
Concordia	96	480	9.6	144	79	55	87	13
Madison	66	436	16.8	131	138	105	47	53
Morehouse	99	436	10.8	131	89	68	82	18
Red River Delta	259	352	11.8	106	97	92	69	31
Caddo	32	340	17.0	102	140	137	44	56
Rapides	227	393	11.1	118	91	77	73	27
Central Louisiana Mixed Farming								
St. Landry	295	290	11.2	87	92	106	49	51
Total	815	386	11.5	116	95	82	64	36

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 57.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by areas in Louisiana, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Mississippi River Delta 1/		Red River Delta 2/		Central Louisiana Mixed Farming 3/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans
	-Percent-							
Under 60	2	15	5	21	21	32	10	23
60- 79	3	20	9	16	24	10	13	15
80- 99	15	32	17	39	27	30	20	33
100-119	14	9	24	4	16	3	17	5
120-139	23	11	21	5	5	8	16	8
140-159	16	4	14	2	5	2	11	3
160-179	14	6	8	7	2	12	8	8
180-199	9	*	1	2	0	1	3	1
200-219	3	3	1	2	*	0	1	2
220-239	1	0	*	1	*	0	1	*
240-259		*		*		1		1
260 and over				1		1		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	261		259		295		815	

Sample parishes: 1/ Concordia, Madison, and Morehouse.
2/ Caddo and Rapides.
3/ St. Landry.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 58.- Comparative data on oil yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of oil yield per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more oil per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed oil outturn from			Cottonseed	Soybeans
				Cottonseed	Soybeans			
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Delta	772	465	16.3	156	137	88	62	38
Coahoma	298	423	16.4	142	138	97	52	48
Holmes	48	438	13.0	125	109	87	60	40
Sharkey	126	485	17.9	163	150	96	60	40
Sunflower	300	497	16.8	167	141	84	72	28
Other	265	324	10.1	97	85	88	70	30
Amite	6	270	6.8	77	57	74	50	50
Hinds	10	336	19.9	96	167	174	20	80
Itawamba	111	331	9.2	100	77	77	68	32
Montgomery	48	284	7.3	81	61	75	62	38
Pontotoc	20	350	5.7	106	48	45	85	15
Yalobusha	70	331	6.8	100	57	57	81	19
Total	1,037	447	15.8	148	133	90	64	36

Southern Division, AAA
November 8, 1943

Table 59.- Frequency distribution of farms by oil yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942

Oil yield per acre (pounds)	Coahoma		Holmes		Sharkey		Sunflower		Delta total		Other Areas 1/		State total	
	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans	Cotton-seed	Soy-beans
	Percent													
Under 60	3	0	8	27	3	1	1	0	2	2	12	52	5	15
60 -79	6	0	17	8	1	4	0	0	3	1	16	10	7	3
80- 99	12	3	21	8	6	6	1	23	7	11	26	18	12	13
100-119	14	27	7	10	9	9	6	18	10	20	25	6	13	16
120-139	15	26	8	10	9	15	15	15	14	19	13	5	13	16
140-159	14	25	10	0	14	8	21	12	17	16	3	*	13	12
160-179	14	15	4	17	17	44	21	19	17	21	4	3	13	17
180-199	10	1	8	4	21	7	21	1	16	2	1	1	12	2
200-219	7	1	13	10	11	3	9	9	9	5	0	3	7	4
220-239	3	0	4	0	6	0	3	*	3	*	0	0	3	*
240-259	1	1		3	1	2	1	3	1	2	*	*	1	1
260 and over	1	1		3	2	1	1	*	1	1	0	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	298		48		126		300		772		265		1,037	

1/ Includes Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha Counties.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 8, 1943

Table 60.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, State and area summary, Southern Region, 1942

State and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yields per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed meal outturn from			Cottonseed	Soybeans
				Cottonseed	Soybeans			
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Arkansas	2,134	518	17.0	481	805	167	24	76
Louisiana	815	386	11.5	319	551	173	22	78
Mississippi	1,038	447	15.8	380	755	199	14	86
Texas 1/	70	291	8.7	202	434	215	17	83
Total	4,057	440	15.4	389	733	188	21	79
Mississippi River Delta	3,129	493	16.3	448	774	173	20	80
Arkansas 2/	2,095	531	17.1	494	810	164	24	76
Louisiana 3/	261	445	12.2	368	585	159	27	73
Mississippi 4/	773	465	16.3	407	778	191	5	95
Red River Delta	298	326	12.7	270	608	225	8	92
Arkansas 5/	39	230	13.4	194	634	327	3	97
Louisiana 6/	259	352	11.8	291	566	194	22	78
Other Louisiana areas 7/	295	290	11.2	240	537	224	18	82
Other Mississippi areas 8/	265	324	10.1	252	482	191	37	63

Sample counties:
1/ Bailey, Lamb, Lubbock, and Wilbarger.
2/ Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Lee, and Mississippi.
3/ Concordia, Madison, and Morehouse.
4/ Coahoma, Holmes, Sharkey, and Sunflower.
5/ Little River and Miller.
6/ Caddo and Rapides.
7/ St. Landry.
8/ Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha.

Southern Division, AAA
November 18, 1943

Table 61.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Arkansas Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942		Computed meal outturn from		Ratio of meal yield per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Cottonseed	Soybeans		Cottonseed	Soybeans
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Red River Delta	39	230	13.4	194	634	327	3	97
Little River	15	249	13.4	210	634	302	0	100
Miller	24	219	13.4	184	634	345	4	96
Mississippi River Delta	2,096	531	17.1	494	810	164	24	76
Chicot	68	396	12.2	368	578	157	18	82
Clay	176	411	13.8	382	653	171	18	82
Craighead	357	519	16.4	483	776	161	19	81
Crittenden	264	588	16.3	547	772	141	78	22
Lee	114	430	11.9	400	563	141	27	73
Mississippi	1,117	600	19.3	558	914	164	14	86
Total	2,135	518	17.0	480	805	168	24	76

Southern Division, AAA
September 14, 1943

Table 62.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yield per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by sample counties, Arkansas Delta, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Chicot		Clay		Craighead		Crittenden		Lee		Missis-sippi		Delta total	
	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans
	Percent													
0- 99	1		1								*		*	
100- 199	3	1	7	1	1	2	*	1	2	3	*	*	1	1
200- 299	32	10	24	6	5	5	1	3	14	11	3	1	6	4
300- 399	25	9	22	12	17	5	11	7	37	11	9	3	14	5
400- 499	21	28	29	17	32	12	28	13	33	21	25	6	27	10
500- 599	12	12	10	13	31	11	30	5	10	8	29	8	26	8
600- 699	3	9	5	8	11	6	22	3	2	13	21	4	16	5
700- 799	3	10	2	15	2	13	4	20	2	12	8	13	6	14
800- 899		6		8	1	5	4	10		7	4	9	3	8
900- 999		14		6	*	22	*	23		9	1	28	1	23
1000-1099				5		4		3		1	*	5	*	4
1100-1199				5		7		6		2	*	8	*	7
1200-1299				1		1	*	1			*	2	*	1
1300-1399				1		1		1		1		2		2
1400-1499						2		2		1		6		4
1500-1599		1		1		1		1				1		1
1600-1699				1		1		*				1		1
1700-1799						1		*				1		1
1800 and over						1		1				2		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	63		176		357		264		114		1,117		2,096	

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
September 17, 1943

Table 63.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Louisiana Parishes, 1942

Parish and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942				Ratio of meal yields per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Computed meal outturn from			Cottonseed	Soybeans
				Cottonseed	Soybeans			
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Mississippi River Delta	261	445	12.2	368	585	159	27	73
Concordia	96	480	9.6	397	460	116	44	56
Madison	66	436	16.8	360	805	224	3	97
Morehouse	99	436	10.8	360	518	144	26	74
Red River Delta	259	352	11.8	291	566	194	22	78
Caddo	32	340	17.0	281	815	290	9	91
Rapides	227	393	11.1	325	532	164	24	76
Central Louisiana Mixed Farming								
St. Landry	295	290	11.2	240	537	224	18	82
Total	815	386	11.5	319	551	173	22	78

Southern Division, AAA
November 11, 1943

Table 64.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, by areas in Louisiana, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Mississippi River Delta 1/		Red River Delta 2/		Central Louisiana Mixed Farming 3/		State	
	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans	Cotton-seed	Soybeans
	Percent							
0- 99	0	1	2	2	5	*	2	1
100- 199	3	2	7	7	33	1	15	3
200- 299	23	8	31	7	42	3	33	6
300- 399	34	14	39	15	15	5	29	11
400- 499	27	30	17	33	5	6	16	21
500- 599	12	15	2	12	*	8	5	12
600- 699	1	6	*	4	*	8	*	6
700- 799		11		5		9		8
800- 899		4		2		2		3
900- 999		6		7		21		12
1000-1099		*		1		1		1
1100-1199		2		2		8		4
1200-1299		1		1		1		1
1300-1399		0		1		2		1
1400-1499		*		*		5		2
1500 and over				1		20		8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	261		259		295		815	

Sample parishes: 1/ Concordia, Madison, and Morehouse.
2/ Caddo and Rapides.
3/ St. Landry.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
November 10, 1943

Table 65.- Comparative data on meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942

County and area	Number of farms in sample	Yield per acre, 1942		Computed meal outturn from		Ratio of meal yields per acre, soybeans to cottonseed	Percent of farms producing more meal per acre from	
		Cotton lint	Soybeans	Cottonseed	Soybeans		Cottonseed	Soybeans
	Number	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Delta	773	465	16.3	407	778	191	5	95
Coahoma	298	423	16.4	371	783	211	1	99
Holmes	48	438	13.0	384	621	162	19	81
Sharkey	126	485	17.9	425	855	201	5	95
Sunflower	301	497	16.3	435	802	184	8	92
Other Areas	265	324	10.1	252	482	191	37	63
Amite	6	270	6.8	201	325	162	33	67
Hinds	10	336	19.9	250	950	380	10	90
Itawamba	111	331	9.2	261	439	168	26	74
Montgomery	48	284	7.3	211	349	165	42	58
Pontotoc	20	350	5.7	276	272	99	50	50
Yalobusha	70	331	6.8	261	325	125	53	47
Total	1,038	447	15.8	380	755	199	14	86

Southern Division, AAA
November 9, 1943

Table 66.- Frequency distribution of farms by meal yields per acre from cottonseed and soybeans, selected Mississippi Counties, 1942

Meal yield per acre (pounds)	Coahoma		Holmes		Sharkey		Sunflower		Delta total		Other Areas 1/		State total	
	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans	Cot-ton-seed	Soy-beans
	Percent													
0- 99	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	*	2	13	1	3
100- 199	7	0	19	13	4	1	0	0	5	1	22	18	9	5
200- 299	23	0	29	8	13	1	5	0	15	1	51	16	24	5
300- 399	28	0	19	11	21	2	29	0	27	1	20	14	25	4
400- 499	26	1	10	11	35	6	45	19	33	10	5	17	27	12
500- 599	11	5	19	6	23	9	17	9	16	7	0	6	12	7
600- 699	3	23	2	2	2	2	1	11	2	14	*	3	2	11
700- 799	1	27		10	2	16	1	15	1	19		5	*	16
800- 899		25		0		7	0	13	0	16		*	0	12
900- 999		12		19		41	1	17	*	19		3	*	15
1000-1099		4		4		7		2		4		*		3
1100-1199		1		10		4		9		5		3		5
1200-1299		0		0		1		1		1		0		*
1300-1399		0		0		2		1		*		0		*
1400-1499		1		2		1		2		1		*		1
1500 and over		1		2				1		1		2		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of farms in sample	298		48		126		301		773		265		1,038	

1/ Includes Amite, Hinds, Itawamba, Montgomery, Pontotoc, and Yalobusha Counties.

* Less than 5 tenths of 1 percent.

Southern Division, AAA
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